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THE MORNING STAR.

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The Morning Star.

OUTLINES.

The President will appoint a military court to investigate the charges made by Gen. Miles as to the character of the beef furnished the army by contractors. —— Senator Daniel spoke against the acquisition of the Philippine islands yesterday in the Senate. —— The suffrage amendment to the State Constitution was considered by the Democratic caucus in Raleigh last night; no agreement was reached. —— Dun reports the volume of business in January far beyond all precedent; the strong market for cotton goods prevents cotton declining; failures were smaller than in any previous month. —— New York markets: Money on call was firmer at 2½@3 per cent.; last loan being at 2½ per cent.; cotton quiet; middling uplands 6 5-16c.; flour was entirely neglected and 5@15c. lower to sell; wheat—spot steady; No. 2 red 82¼c.; corn—spot steady; No. 2 44½@45¾c.; rosin quiet.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 3.

Temperature: 8 A. M., 62 deg.; 8 P. M., 59 deg.; maximum, 72 deg.; minimum, 54 deg.; mean, 63 deg.

Rainfall for the day, .01; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, .01.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 14 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—For North Carolina—Rain; followed by clearing; colder; brisk southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly.

Port Almanac---Feb. 4.

Sun Rises	7.00 A. M.
Sun Sets	5.28 P. M.
Day's Length	10 H. 28 M.
High Water at Southport	1.57 P. M.
High Water, Wilmington	4.27 P. M.

The Cubans are being Americanized. There is a strike on in the cane-fields.

We are exporting iron nuts and also hickory nuts to England. England is becoming fond of American products.

A Pennsylvania Quay paper says "Quay holds his own." If some of the anti-Quay papers are to be believed he holds a good deal more than his own.

Florida strawberries are putting in an appearance in Baltimore, where they are somewhat lonsome and sell at 75 cents a quart. There isn't any rush for them yet.

An Englishman, who married a rich American girl, by Royal permission, took her name. There are lots of Englishmen who would do likewise for American cash.

It is estimated that not more than 500,000,000 of the human race are well clothed, and the probabilities are that most of these are not clothed as well as they would like to be.

The importation of Chicago preachers by New York churches, indicates that they may desire a more breezy kind of preaching than they have been accustomed to.

Mr. Balfour thinks the Anglo-American friendship has come to stay. Possibly, if John Bull stays good, and doesn't try to run our friendship too much for his own gain.

The impression seems to be in Washington that Gen. Eagan will not be dismissed but will stand suspended until his retirement in 1903. He can stand the suspense, for he will be let down easy.

Some people can't understand how a Democrat was elected a U. S. Senator from Montana by a Republican Legislature. A man with a ten-million income wields a powerful influence in a Republican Legislature.

A New Haven, Conn., groceryman recovered a valuable diamond which had fallen into some flour he sold a customer. The customer found the diamond in a pudding which his wife had made. As he didn't fancy rich food like that he returned it instead of swallowing it.

Republican campaign committees are not proverbial for settling their debts. Mr. Edward Lauterbach would like to discover some way of getting back the $40,000 he says, and swears, he advanced to the New York county committee in 1896. He would be willing to knock off the interest.

Some men have a way of putting annoying questions, such, for instance, as the Indiana solon who rose to enquire, apropos of granting bounties to encourage the beet sugar industry, "If it does not pay to raise sugar beets, why should we raise them? If it does pay, why should we grant men a subsidy for doing it?" That was a poser. The bill was killed.

LOCAL DOTS.

— The Baptist Boys Brigade had a good attendance at their regular drill last night.

— The rosin market held higher yesterday at 90 cents bid for strained and 95 cents for good strained. The price on the corresponding day last year was $1.15 to $1.20.

— Spirits turpentine was steady on the local market yesterday at 43½ to 44 cents with receipts of 64 casks. The Savannah market opened firm yesterday morning at 43½ cents.

— Virginia-Carolina Chemical stock was quoted in Richmond Thursday at 114½ for preferred and 77½ for common. These prices were bid, and the prices asked were ½ to ½ higher.

— The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington Seacoast railroad will be held in the rooms of the Merchant's Association Tuesday February 7th, at 11 o'clock. See advertisement.

— Messrs. Geo. Harriss, Son & Co., yesterday cleared the schooner *J. H. Parker* in ballast for Fernandina, Fla. The schooner *W. T. Parker* arrived from New York with a cargo of coal.

— A number of Wilmington's special Railroad Commission delegation to Raleigh returned yesterday morning. They report a pleasant and very satisfactory trip. And are very hopeful of the support of the Legislature in the election of Wilmington's candidate. Franklin McNeill, Esq.

— The banjo recital by Mr. Alfred A. Farland in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium afforded really delightful entertainment for a large and representative audience last night. The Star Course committee is to be congratulated upon the splendid success which has attended the course thus far this season.

— The Hon. "Sink" Holmes, (kullud) one of the Lieutenants in Retribution Russell's Riotous Rangers, otherwise known as the "Third North Carolina," was in the list of "killed, wounded or missing" when the discharged Wilmington contingent arrived yesterday. There was a very general desire to "see" him, and that explains "Sink's" absence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Clyde Line—Sailing days.
Meeting—Seacoast R. R. Co.
S. W. Sanders—Special for Saturday.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. W. J. Carey, of Hub, was greeting his friends in Wilmington yesterday.

— Rodolf Duffy, Esq., and wife, have returned from a visit to friends in Newbern.

— Mr. P. C. Worley, A. C. L. depot agent at Burgaw, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Ed. Taylor, editor of the Southport *Standard*, is in the city on business connected with his paper.

— Mr. Frank Sessoms, a prominent merchant at Long Creek, Pender county, was in the city yesterday making business calls.

— William Courtlander M. D. of Cincinnatti, who has been in the city the past month, the guest of his mother, Mrs. Genaust, left for his home yesterday.

— Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Johnson, who have been in the city the past month, went to Chadbourn yesterday. From Chadbourn they will go to their home in Michigan.

— Rev. A. P. Tyer, pastor of Grace M. E. Church, is expected back from Greensboro, where he has been the greater portion of this week, in time to conduct the services at his church to-morrow.

— Capt. T. C. James, of the Wilmington Light Infantry, returned yesterday from Raleigh. He went up on the S. A. L. special Wednesday night to confer with legislators with reference to military matters. He reports quite a pleasant trip.

"THE MURCHISON NATIONAL BANK."

Especially Appropriate Name Proposed for Wilmington's New Banking House. Open for Business March 1st.

The STAR is authoritatively informed that Wilmington's new national bank will be organized and open for business by March 1st.

The name suggested for the new bank, and one which will in all probability be adopted, is "The Murchison National Bank." This name is not the choice of Col. K. M. Murchison, who is, by the way, the largest stockholder, but is suggested and urged by other stockholders on account of the prominence of the name in commercial and financial circles of the Carolinas for thirty years.

The stock is now practically all taken, there being ninety stockholders, many of them from New York and other Northern cities, also from South Carolina and points in North Carolina outside of Wilmington. The cash capital is $200,000. The bank will be ably officered and will take a place in the very forefront of North Carolina banking institutions.

Rheumacide is not recommended for the cure of every ill; it does not cure everything. But it is a certain cure for rheumatism, and is a fine blood purifier and laxative. †

STATE PENITENTIARY

New Board of Directors As Elected by the Legislature on Joint Ballot.

THE JIM CROW CAR LAW.

Favorable Report by Committee on Stock Law for New Hanover County—Scotland County — Impeachment of Judge Norwood.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 3.—The subcommittee appointed by the Committee on Railroads to draft the Jim-Crow car law completed its work today. The bill is as follows:

"That all railroad companies whose gross earnings amount to fifteen hundred dollars per mile per annum, shall provide separate, but equal accommodations on passenger trains for white and colored races. Such rail road companies shall provide one coach for first class passengers of the white race and one coach for first class passengers of the colored race, and one coach which shall be divided by partition, and one part assigned to second class passengers of the white race and the other part assigned to second class passengers of the colored race. It shall be the duty of such companies to place said second class car between two first class cars with second class compartment for the white race next to the first class coach for the white race. That all railroad companies whose gross earnings amount to one thousand dollars, but do not exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per mile per annum, shall provide three coaches as described above, or they may provide one first class coach which shall be divided by partition and one part assigned to first class passengers of the white race and the other part assigned to first class passengers of the colored race, and one second class coach which shall be divided by partition and one part assigned to second class passengers of the white race and the other part assigned to second class passenhers of the colored race. That all railroad companies whose gross earnings do not amount to one thousand dollars per mile per annum shall provide either three coaches, as described in Section 1 of this act, or two coaches, as proyided and described in Section 2, or they shall provide one coach which shall be divided by partition, and one part assigned to passengers of the white race, and the other assigned to passengers of the colored race; provided, no railroad company shall be allowed to use only one coach as provided for in this section except by authority of the board of railroad commissioners, and the said board of railroad commissioners are hereby empowered to grant such authority in their discretion; but any railroad company which shall provide only one coach for the transportation of passengers shall have only one rate of fare for passengers, which shall not exceed three cents per mile. The provisions of this act shall not apply to freight trains with passenger coach attached, or mixed trains, to trains operated in case of accident, to Pullman cars or all through express vestibuled or limited trains, to nurses travelling in attendance upon their employers, to officers or guards transporting prisoners, nor to prisoners being so transported, but officers shall not carry colored prisoners into cars for the white race. That conductors in charge of passenger trains to which the provisions of this act apply, are required to assign passengers of the different races to the cars or compartments provided for them. That when a coach or compartment set apart for either race shall be completely filled at a station where no extra coach can be obtained, the conductor shall be authorized to set apart the partition of the coach provided for the other race for the exclusive use of passengers unable to get accommodation, and such designation by the conductor shall have the same effect as an actual partition or a separate car. That any railroad failing to comply with this act shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, and each day the railroad company fails to comply with this act shall constitute a separate offence. This act shall take effect six months after its ratification.

Penitentiary Directors.

The Legislature to-day on joint ballot elected the following directors for the State penitentiary, one from each of the twelve judicial districts: First district, Benj. H. Thompson of Beaufort; Second district, Edward L. Travis of Halifax; Third district, Robert H. Ricks of Nash; Fourth district, Jos. W. Perry of Johnston; Fifth district, Wm. H. Osborne of Guilford; Sixth district, James C. Davis of Carteret; Seventh district, Jas. T. LeGrand of Richmond; Eighth district, Alfred B. Young of Cabarrus; Ninth district, John L. Gwaltney of Alexander; Tenth district, Marion F. Morphew of McDowell; Eleventh district, J. Henderson Weddington of Mecklenburg; Twelfth district, Samuel L. Rodgers of Macon. Three others, to fill vacancies caused by resignations from the old board, will be chosen at noon Tuesday. This will leave only six of the Fusion board in office. The new board will meet in Raleigh next Friday, February 10th, to organize and take charge of the institution.

Scotland County.

The House Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns decided this afternoon, after three days of argument by attorneys and others, in favor of Scotland county. Only two members of the committee voted against it. They will make a minority report.

The impeachment of Judge Norwood was considered at great length by the House Judiciary Committee to-day, but no decision was reached.

Mr. Willard's stock law bill, with some amendments, was to-day report-defavorably to the House.

Bills in the House.

Among the forty-two bills introduced in the House the following are of more than local importance:

Resolution against acquisition of foreign territory by the United States. This resolution calls on the North Carolina delegation in congress to use its influence to this end.

To increase the number of Commissioners in Northampton county.

To improve the State Emcampment grounds at Wrightsville. This bill provides for an appropriation of $3,000.

To regulate and reduce the fees of county officers. This bill is the first measure introduced looking to a general reduction of fees. Those fees, that are paid by the people in the ordinary course of business, are cut most. It puts the recording of a lien bond at forty cents and probate at fifteen cents. All copies are reduced to five cents per copy sheet; county orders reduced to ten cents.

To require the purchaser of a railway sold under judicial sale to organize a new corporation.

To give a lien to persons feeding and storing animals to hire.

Resolution endorsing the Pickford sanitarium for negro consumptives at Southern Pines.

To regulate sale of patent and proprietary medicines. This bill provides that "it shall be unlawful for any merchant, druggist or other person or persons, to sell or offer for sale any patent or proprietary medicines or other like nostrums which do not have printed on the label in plain roman letters and in the English language the name and exact amount of each ingredient from which the compound is made.

To amend the law regarding taxation of bank stock. This bill provides that stockholders of every bank located in this State, whether State or national, shall be assessed and taxed on the value of the shares therein in the county, town, precinct, village or city where such bank or banking association is located, and not elsewhere, whether such stockholder resides in such place or not.

Among Bills Passed

were the following: To incorporate the East Tennessee and Western North Carolina Railroad, with Senate amendment limiting the life of the charter to sixty years; to allow Edenton to sell land for school purposes; to incorporate the North Carolina and South Carolina Railway Company; to charter the Greensboro Loan and Trust Company; to incorporate the Carolina Bonding and Sureity Company at Winston Salem; to amend the law as to limited partnerships; to allow Clay county to borrow $3,000, issue bonds and levy a special tax; to remove the State arsenal from the Capitol square to such place as the board of public grounds and buildings may deem advisable.

Other bills of local interest were: By Thompson of Onslow, to establish a public highway through State lands in Onslow. By Willard, to protect sturgeon; also, to protect outfitters who fit out fishermen. Ruontree introduced bills to incorporate the United Benefit Society of Wilmington and the Linden Grove Council of the Order of Druids, at Wilmington. By Robinson, to revise the act extending the time for beginning of work on the Fayetteville and Albemarle Railway. By Ray of Cumberland, to amend the stock law. By White of Halifax, to prohibit the sale of liquor in four miles of the town of Neal; also, to establish a dispensary for Warren county. By Nicholson of Beaufort, to amend the fence law in Beaufort.

In the Senate.

In the Senate the following bills were introduced: To provide for appointment of justices of the peace in Washington county; to amend Chapter 69, Laws of 1895, relating to the usury law; to establish a dispensary at Greensboro; to improve roads in Union county by taxation; to provide for safety of travellers and employes on railroads; to ask Senators and Congressmen in Washington, to secure $26,000 as expenses to the State in the late war.

Among the forty bills passed on final reading were the following: To establish a dispensary at Jackson; to remove disabilities of married women; for relief of sheriffs and tax collectors by allowing them uncollected taxes for the years of 1895, 1896 and 1897; to amend Chapter 212, Laws of 1851, incorporating the Wilmington Gas Light Company; to authorize the town of Fayetteville to accept 25 per cent. of the taxes listed in 1898 as settlement in full of taxes due; to establish a dispensary at Smithfield; to repeal Chapter 109, Laws of 1897, as to non-suits; to provide for the appointment of additional commissioners for Warren county; to repeal Chapter 324, Laws of 1897, relating to the working of public roads in Halifax county; to provide for the funding of the current indebtedness of Union county, and to provide for the payment of the same; to abolish the county boards of education.

Winston's bill regarding cohabitation between whites and blacks was killed; as was also the bill to establish a State veterinary association.

HIGH SCHOOL LITERARY ENTERTAINMENTS.

"Hour With Longfellow" and "Elizabethian Era"—Programmes Admirably Rendered.

Yesterday, at the Wilmington High School, three of the class societies held interesting meetings. The Literary Society of the Class of 1902, Miss Bagby teacher, gave an entertainment entitled "An Hour with Longfellow." The class and a number of visitors assembled in the chapel about 1 P. M. Features of the programme were: "A Sketch of Longfellow's Life," by Miss Julia Saunders; "The Day Is Done," a reading, by Miss Margarette Nash; "Excelsior," a recitation, by Gilbert Foard; "The Bridge," sung by Miss Louise Banks, piano accompaniment by Miss Rena Mills; "Wreck of the Hesperus," a reading, by E. T. Hancock.

Every feature of the programme was well rendered, and the participants were the recipients of many compliments by visitors and others present. After the last number, the president of the society, Miss Mary Legg, called Prof. Jno. J. Blair, the new superintendent, to the rostrum and, in the name of the class, presented seven books which are to constitute the nucleus for a library which the faculty and pupils of the High School have determined to establish. It is to be known as "The High School Library."

Prof. Blair accepted the volumes in the name of the school and by special request recited Longfellow's "Footsteps of Angels."

Mr. James F. Post, Jr., of the school committee, was also present and made a pleasant talk. He especially commended the movement for a library and promised substantial aid in its establishment.

The officers of the society are: Miss Mary Legg, president; Miss Nellie Woodard, vice president; Jos. S. Mitchell, secretary. Misses Nora Angel, Margarete Nash and Louise Banks constitute the entertainment committee. The next entertainment will be entitled "The Story of Washington's Life," and will be held February 13th.

The Literary Society of the class of 1901, Miss McNairy teacher, very creditably rendered an interesting programme in their class room. "The Elizabethian Period" was the topic. Features of the programme were: "Life and Literature of the Elizabethian Era." by Miss Alice Craft; a recitation, by Miss Urma Webster; "Queen Elizabeth, by Miss Mary Cantwell; "Sir Walter Raleigh," by Joe Smith; a reading, by Miss Annie White. This society will give another entertainment on the 17th inst.

The third meeting at the High School yesterday was that of the "Lamba Delta Literary Society" of the class of 1900, Miss Worth and Miss Waite teachers. It was a business meeting, preparatory for an entertainment in the near future. The officers of the society are: Miss Jane Williams, president; Miss Marie Walsh, vice president; Lesley Wiggs, secretary and treasurer; Miss Flosie King, critic; Miss Carrie Duffy, monitor and Neill McLaurin, editor of *School News*, the class paper. The society will hold a debate soon, the subject of which will be "Resolved that There should be an Educational Limitation of the Ballot."

Parents of the students and other friends of the schools are invited, from time to time, to attend these entertainments by the various classes of the city schools. Superintendent Blair is delighted at the enthusiasm and interest manifested by the pupils of all the schools in every branch of their work.

VERY INTERESTING PROGRAMME.

Arranged for Sunday Afternoon Y. M. C. A. Service—Ladies Will Attend.

The meeting Sunday afternoon in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium will be open to ladies and gentlemen, it being the first Sabbath of the month. An unusually interesting programme has been arranged. Rev. A. G. Voigt will be the special speaker and his subject will be "Strength Renewed."

Among the musical features of the service will be a solo, "Come Unto Me," by Miss Annie Adrian; another solo, "Oh For a Closer Walk," by Mr. H. K. Holden. An appropriate selection will also be rendered by a quartette composed of Miss Adrian, Mrs. Muse, Mr. Jos. D. Smith and Mr. H. K. Holden. The exercises will commence promptly at 5 o'clock.

Supposed Bicycle Thief.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a middle aged white man, who claims to be from Wadesboro, N. C., applied to Mr. R. L. Sellers, a clerk at the Carolina Bicycle Co.'s store, on Market street, for the rent of a wheel for half a day. Mr. Sellers promptly rented him the wheel, and the stranger then disappeared and has not been seen or heard of since. The bicycle is of the Stearn's make; is yellow enamelled, and has up-turned handle bars. Any information regarding the man or the bicycle will, of course, be received with pleasure by Mr. J. M. Wright, proprietor of the store.

— The regular, *bona fide* circulation of THE MORNING STAR is much larger than that of any other daily newspaper published in Wilmington.

MARDI GRAS, MOBILE.

On account of the above occasion the S. A. L. will sell round trip tickets to Mobile, Ala., at rate of one first class fare for the round trip. Tickets to be sold February 7th to 13th, inclusive, with final limit February 28th, 1899. †

NORTH CAROLINA CAR SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

Prominent Railroad Officials Here to Attend a Meeting of the Executive Committee Held Yesterday.

The executive committee of the North Carolina Car Service Association held a meeting yesterday in the Atlantic Coast Line building on Front street. Mr. J. W. Fry, general manager of the C. F. & Y. V. was chairman.

The business transacted was of a routine character of no especial public interest.

The association was organized, it will be remembered, last October and the object is to facilitate the handling of cars especially in the freight department of the various railways.

Gentlemen in attendence upon the meeting were: Mr. J. H. Barrett, general superintendent of transportation of the Southern Railway system; Mr. L. E. Johnson, general superintendent of the Norfolk and Western Railway; Mr. J. W. Fry, general manager of the C. F. and Y. V. Railroad; Mr. J. M. Turner, trainmaster of the Seaboard Air Line; Mr. P. R. Albright, manager of the North Carolina Car Service Association; Mr. R. A. Taylor, manager of the Virginia Car Service Association, and Mr. R. E. Smith, assistant general manager of the Atlantic Coast Line.

Members of the association yesterday in speaking of the work accomplished by the association since its organization, expressed much gratification and assured a member of the STAR staff that their expectations are being fully realized in the efficiency of the service.

A CASE OF SMALLPOX.

George Hysner, a White Tramp, Sent to the Pest House Yesterday—Superintendent's Prompt Action.

Wilmington now has a well developed case of smallpox. The patient is George Hysner, a white tramp, and he came to the city late Thursday night and applied at the City Hall for lodging. He was sent below to the station house and was allowed to sleep in the corridor by the furnace. Early yesterday morning he left the City Hall and applied for admission to the Marine Hospital, where it was found that he had smallpox in a very advanced stage.

Dr. McMillan, Superintendent of Health, was immediately notified and in a very short time, with the assistance of Capt. Robert Green, chief quarantine officer, he had Hysner in the pest house in Hart's vineyard, about three miles from the city. Messrs. T. Swain and C. W. Kunold, after being re-vaccinated, were installed as nurse and guard respectively.

Three negroes who were confined in the guard house with him on Thursday night, were promptly vaccinated by Dr. McMillan, assisted by Dr. Zachary, and Dr. McMillan personally gave the station house a thorough fumigation about noon.

The patient says that he is a native of Erie, N. Y., and that he left that city October 7th became a sailor, subsequently deserted his vessel at Cleveland, Ohio, and came to Newport News, Va., where he was arrested and placed in jail with a negro who had smallpox. Later he was released without vaccination. He beat his way to Brinkley, several miles from Wilmington, and reached here Thursday night. He says that eruptions appeared on his face Sunday.

The promptness with which Dr. McMillan had the patient isolated is sufficient guarantee that there is no danger of a contagion. Hysner came in contact with very few persons before his isolation.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

Under Consideration in Caucus—No Agreement Reached — Another Caucus Next Wednesday Night.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 3.—Though the caucus on the constitutional amendment remained in session till midnight, no agreement was reached and no vote was taken. The fight is as to whether the educational qualification is to apply to all electors who register after 1902, or whether sons and grandsons of men who were electors in 1867 shall be forever exempt from the application of the educational qualification. The west favors the latter, and the east the former provision. The caucus meets again next Wednesday night.

A telegram from Baltimore announces the death of Mr. William M. Boylan, of this city. He went there to have a cancerous growth cut from his face. Death was caused by apoplexy. He leaves a valuable estate.

The Negro Soldiers.

Nineteen of the colored troops, of the Third N. C., Regiment, recently mustered out at Macon, Ga., came on the S. A. L. train at 12.05 o'clock yesterday. Most of them were members of the Newbern company, and left on the 2.25 o'clock train for home. Only about six of the Wilmington company were among the number. The others are expected via the S. A. L. to-day.

MARDI GRAS, NEW ORLEANS.

On account of the above occasion the S. A. L. will sell round trip tickets to New Orleans, La., at rate of one first-class limited fare for the round trip. Tickets to be sold February 7th to 13th inclusive, with final limit February 28, 1899. †

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL

Reduction in Prices of Fertilizers—What Mr. Borden and Others Have to Say. Two Views of It.

[*Charleston News and Courier.*]

Yesterday Mr. Borden, local manager for the Virginia and Carolina Company, was shown the following article, which appeared in the Macon *Telegraph* of January 31:

"The recent purchase by the Virginia and Carolina Chemical Company of many of the leading fertilizer factories in the South, it is said, will cause a reduction, instead of an increase, in prices of commercial fertilizers. When it became known that this company had bought up the Southern factories the natural conclusion was that it was done for the purpose of raising the price. A gentleman who is posted, but is not in any way connected with the concern, told a *Telegraph* reporter yesterday that the chemical company had already cut prices so as to drive out the Baltimore and Northern fertilizers. 'You may look out for a lively fertilizer war, so far as rates are concerned,' he said, and, remarkable to relate, the farmer will get the benefit of it. You know, as a rule, the farmer gets the worst end of everything that is sold, but in this particular case he will receive all of the benefit of the cut rates. Just to what extent the rate cutting will be carried I don't know, and, in fact, no one can now tell, as the war has just started, but it is liable to be carried to a great extent.' All of the fertilizer factories have big stocks on hand, as this is the time of year when they begin to sell. Four cents cotton has made the farmers of the South slow to buy this year, and very few, if any, of them will buy as much as they did last year."

After reading the article Mr. Borden said: "Well, the facts are somewhat as stated. The tendency of prices will be, and in fact has already been, downwards instead of upwards. Our company does not propose to raise the price on commercial fertilizers, but I must say, also, that it is not the purpose of the Virginia and Carolina Chemical Company to force any one out of the business by cutting prices below cost, with a view to raising them again when competition is done away with. Our motto is 'live and let live,' and the cut of 10 to 15 per cent. on our goods since the beginning of the new year was made on a purely business basis. We understood the situation, as regards the cotton planters. The short crop and low prices of last season must necessarily restrict the acreage and unless we could offer some inducements and concessions no doubt many farms would not be worked at all this season.

"The Virginia and Carolina Chemical Company proposes to manufacture goods as cheaply as possible and sell them at a reasonable profit. It only intends to make a fair interest upon the money invested, and any other benefits which circumstances may place in our way we intend that the farmers, our patrons, shall profit by."

Mr. Borden was asked if the company intended to operate the Wappoo Mills this season and he said that he did not think that this would be necessary. All of the other mills owned by the company in this State, however, he said, were working on full time.

TRANSFER OF THE C. F. & Y. V.

Effected in Baltimore Thursday—$1,900,000 in Cash—Balance in Bonds and Coupons.

The Baltimore *Sun* of yesterday says:

The transfer of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad took place yesterday at the office of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, this city, in accordance with the decree of Judge Simonton, of the United States Circuit Court. The deed was delivered, in which Mr. Henry Walters, president of the Atlantic Coast Line; Mr. B. F. Newcomer and Mr. Michael Jenkins, of Baltimore, and Mr. Warren G. Elliott, of Wilmington, N. C., president of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, one of the component roads of the Atlantic Coast Line, are named as the purchasers. The transfer was made by Mr. E. S. Martin, of Wilmington, and Mr. Clement Manly, of Winston, N. C., the master commissioners appointed by Judge Simonton to make the sale by decree and distribute the proceeds.

The cash paid was $1,900,000, and the balance in bonds and past-due coupons of different series and aggregating about $1,225,000, which was according to one of the provisions of the decrees. Another provision was, that all cash could be paid. The majority of the bonds and coupons were counted yesterday by the commissioners and the purchase value stamped upon them. This work will be completed to-day.

The purchasers and their associates will meet in Wilmington to-morrow to form a corporation, to be known as the Atlantic and Yadkin Railway Company. Gen. John Gill, president of the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, continues as receiver of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley until the accounts are fully approved and the formal transfer of the property to the purchasers is authorized by the commissioners. This will require but a short time.

The road was sold at Fayetteville, N. C., under decree, December 29 last, for $3,110,000, including a portion of the equipment. The balance of the rolling stock was sold to the same purchaser for $15,000. In addition to the cash, the balance is paid in bonds and past due coupons of the road at the value of the distributive share of each.

Mr. Walters, Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Elliott went to New York yesterday after the transfer on business relative to the road.

Country School Teacher.

Monday night at the Opera House Lee's great company of hypnotists, will produce for the first time in this city, their button-hole burster, "A Country School Teacher." The New Orleans, Atlanta, Birmingham and Raleigh papers pronounce this scene one of the funniest ever seen upon the public stage. Another of the new features will be "Lee's Hypnotic Cake Walk," which pushes hard for first place as a laugh producer. Monday night every paid ticket reserved before 6 o'clock P. M., at Gerken's, will admit one lady free. Prices will be 50, 35 and 15c.

Progress of Artesian Well.

A depth of 1016 feet has been reached in the artesian well being dug by the Clarendon Water Works Co., at Hilton. They are progressing at the rate of a foot per day. Yesterday the drill was going through a strata of fine sand. A flow of water has not yet been obtained. However, the water works people are hopeful of obtaining a copious flow very soon.

Church Notices.

First Baptist Church. Dr. Blackwell's subjects for Sunday: 11 A. M., "Dorcas the Doer of Good Works." 7.30 P. M., "Our Besetting Sins."

Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Sixth and Queen streets. There will be the usual services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Peyton H. Hoge, D. D., pastor. Divine service at 11.00 A. M. and 8.00 P. M. Sunday School at 3.30 P. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday at 8.00 P. M. Seats free.

South Side Baptist Church, corner Fifth and Wooster streets, Rev. F. H. Farrington, Pastor. Services Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday School at 2.30 p. m. Weekly Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7.30.

Fifth Street M. E. Church, South, Rev. J. H. Hall, pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. every Sunday. Sunday School at 3.30 P. M. Prayer meeting at 7.30 P. M. Wednesdays. Public invited to all these services.

Regular religious services at Seamen's Bethel will be conducted to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock by Rev. John Hall, of Fifth Street M. E. Church South. Seamen and rivermen are especially invited. All are welcome.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, corner Fourth and Campbell streets, Rev. A. D. McClure, pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sabbath School at 3.30 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 8.00 P. M. All are invited to these services.

Immanuel Presbyterian Church, Rev. P. C. Morton, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday School at 3.30 p. m. Christian Endeavor Society every Wednesday night. Sewing School Tuesday and Saturday at 3.30 to 4.00 p. m.

Bladen Street Methodist E. Church, southwest corner of Bladen and Fifth streets, Rev. B. B. Culbreth, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday School at 9.30 a. m. Weekly Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock. Strangers and visitors are cordially invited to attend these services.

Grace Methodist E. Church, South, northeast corner of Grace and Fourth streets, Rev. A. P. Tyer, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 a. m. and 8.15 p. m. Sunday school at 4.30 p. m. Experience meeting at 10 a. m. in the lecture room. Weekly Prayer meeting and lecture Wednesday evening at 8.15 o'clock. Strangers and visitors are cordially invited to attend these services

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Annual Meeting

Of the Stockholders of the Wilmington Seacoast Rail Road Company will be held in this city on Tuesday, the 7th February, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the rooms of the Merchants' Association, in Seaboard Air Line building, Front street.

J. S. WORTH, Secretary and Treasurer.

fe 4 3t

N. F. PARKER.

Furniture, Furniture Novelties No. 17 S. Front St.

Every week a BARGAIN, but ONLY FOR THAT WEEK. Don't come the week after and expect the same prices. I am good natured and all that, but my special prices are made to advertise my business, and on them I put no profit.

THIS WEEK that indispensable article, a CHIFFONIER—the price, come, see, and you will snap at the Bargain. ja 31 tf

Special for Saturday.

BEST CREAM CHEESE 12 1-2c PER POUND

Maccaroni at 7½c per pound.

S. W. SANDERS,

At The Unlucky Corner.

Watch my ad. Wednesday morning, February 8th. fe 4 tf

OPERA HOUSE.

WEEK Commencing MONDAY, FEB. 6.

Return of the Record-Breaker,

LEE,

And His Great Company of

HYPNOTISTS.

A Hundred New and Startling Features. "Cataleptic Statues." Cake Walk. Country School Teacher.

HUMAN BRIDGE.

Prices, 50, 35, 25, 15 cents.

fe 3 3t

NOTICE.

I wish to inform my regular customers, friends and the public at large that I am now sole agent for North Carolina for the celebrated "RHINE WINE" in bulk, made of nothing but pure grapes and guaranteed the purest and oldest Wine on the market, positively not adulterated. The finest Wine for either table use or cooking purposes in the State.

Delivered at your house for One Dollar per gallon. Our very best citizens are using it and will gladly testify to its merit.

Samples free at store, or if you ring up Bell 'Phone 185 I will take pleasure in sending sample to your residence free of charge.

I am also selling, wholesale and retail, the celebrated pure Cider, made from grafted fruit, which is known by many as the Foster Cider—and the only pure Cider sold on this market. Sole agent for city of Wilmington.

Truly, yours,
JNO. H. KUCK,
No. 6 North Water street.
Bell 'Phone 185. fe 3 1w

Atlantic and Yadkin Railway Co.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JANUARY 19TH, 1899.

To all whom it May Concern:

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, purchasers of the property, rights and franchises of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company, that the same was purchased for and on behalf of a corporation under the name of the Atlantic and Yadkin Railway Company, created pursuant to the laws of the State of North Carolina in such cases made and provided, and that the first meeting of the stockholders of said Atlantic and Yadkin Railway Company will be held in the office of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company in the city of Wilmington, North Carolina, on Saturday the fourth day of February, A. D., 1899, at 12 o'clock M.

H. WALTERS,
B. F. NEWCOMER,
For Themselves and Associates, Purchasers.
ja 20 td

Commissioner's Sale.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
PENDER COUNTY.

By virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Pender county, rendered in a certain special proceeding therein pending, in which Caroline Robinson, I. H. Lamb, W. J. Moore, M. L. Bordeaux, Lizzie Bowden and others are plaintiffs, and Ida Larkins, Kemster Larkins and Willie Larkins who appear by their guardian, W. T. Bordeaux, and B. C. Bordeaux, Freddie Bradshaw and others are defendants, having for its object the sale of the lands described in the petition for partition among the tenants in common, the undersigned, as Commissioner appointed for that purpose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House door, in Burgaw, on Monday, the 6th day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock M., all of the lands and real estate belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. Thankful Miller, aggregating 1,560 acres, and consisting of five different tracts, as follows: About 640 acres on Cypress Creek adjoining the lands of I. H. Lamb and others, about 640 acres on Long Creek adjoining the lands of H. W. Herring and others, and about 280 acres on Rhew Creek in three tracts adjoining the lands of the G. W. Collins estate and others. (See petition for full description).

Terms of sale cash on confirmation of report.

W. D. CROOM, Commissioner.

J. T. BLAND, Attorney.
BURGAW, N. C., January 4th, 1899.
ja 7 DSW 12m

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $3.00 year, $1.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve month, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops Picnics, Society Meetings, Political meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless tney contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge as transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4.

CANNERIES.

The canning of fruits, vegetables, berries, etc., should be considerable of an industry in North Carolina, especially the coast section, and some day will be. It is as much a business sequence of the growing of fruits, vegetables, berries, etc., for market and as an industry as the manufacture of cotton is a business sequence of the growing of cotton. For the present the cannery is not absolutely necessary to the success of the fruit, vegetable or berry growing, but the time will come when it will be, for the area of cultivation is constantly increasing and it will not be long, if the time has not already arrived, when the market will be too small to consume the output in its raw form.

If this were the only or the principal field of production there would be little to fear, but the field is large and long before we have got through shipping our early product other sections which are not quite so early come into competition and prices at once go down and stay down, because at the low prices we cannot afford to ship in competition against products raised within a short distance of the markets for consumption. The result is that thousands of dollars' worth of stuff, which it will not pay to ship, and for which there is not a sufficient demand in the home markets, goes to waste and rot, and with it go the fruits of much labor, thrown away for want of proper methods of saving.

When canneries become a part of the equipment of the man who produces largely, or of the neighborhood where many are engaged in production on a larger or smaller scale then the waste will be stopped and little labor lost, for the producer will reap all there is in the crops he grows.

The cannery is not an expensive institution, and canning is not a difficult art to acquire, but like nearly everything else when our canners enter into competition with others it is a business that must be understood and well managed, for on this depends the reputation of the goods, and the demand for them will depend upon their reputation.

There are a number—how many we do not know—of canneries in this State—one near this city—some of which have been successful, so much so that they have added considerably so their capacity, and find a ready market in our cities for their output at apparently remunerative prices. But there is a field for a good many more than there are and there is no reason why they should confine their range to the home markets, if they put up goods that will bear comparison with the best put elsewhere and at equally low if not lower prices. It would take time and effort, of course, to do this, but very little worth accomplishing is accomplished without time and effort.

There is no more reason why the canned goods of this section should not find ready sale in other sections, if judgment be used in the selection of the right kind of material for canning than there was that this same material in the raw state should not find a market in other sections. There was competition in this just as there will be in that. But there would be field enough in the home markets for some time to come to justify the expenses of putting up canneries. We rather suspect that if the shelves in most of the stores in North Carolina were examined it would be found that nine-tenths, if not more, of the canned fruits, vegetables, berries, &c., found on them come from other States, goods put up not from the surplus left after supplying the market, but from material grown for the special purpose of canning.

We have recently read in the Charleston *News and Courier* an interesting article by a writer in Springfield, S. C., telling of the success of a cannery in Orangeburg county, and describing the methods pursued by the proprietor, Mr. P. R. Hay, whose goods have been famous throughout that section, and meet with a ready sale wherever offered. He does canning not only for himself, but for his neighbors at a stated price per can, the price depending upon who furnishes the can. No. 2 or 3 cans he puts up—furnishing the cans—at from 5 to 7 cents a can; if the one for whom the canning is done furnishes the cans, his price is from 2 to 4 cents a can.

With a building which cost him not more than $130 and outfit that cost him not more than $30 more he can put up a thousand cans a day, on which he makes a clear profit of two cents a can, or $20 a day and he finds sale near home for all he puts up, which is much better than letting it go to waste or letting the hogs eat it.

His success is not due altogether to the economy shown in erecting and equipping his plant and in conducting his operations. Some is due to that, but more to the good judgment he exercises in having everything perfectly clean about his establishment and in the selection of only the best of the material from the articles he cans. This with the care that he takes to do the work well has given his goods a reputation that creates a demand for them wherever they have been tried, for he has no trouble in securing certificates of exellence from users, boards of health and others who are interested in such matters.

What Mr. Hay has done any other intelligent man could do if he went about it in the same way and showed the same good judgment and determination to master the business and excel. Nor is there any reason why such a modest, unpretentious plant as his might not be increased to proportions to do a very large business. There is no danger of such a business being soon over done if it be well done. There is room for a number of such plants in Eastern North Carolina.

GOMEZ CONCILIATED.

One of the impediments to the complete pacification of Cuba and the disbanding of the Cuban army was the attitude of General Gomez, who contended that provision should be made for the immediate payment of the money due the Cuban soldiers for services in the war, which money should be advanced by this Government, the sum advanced to be afterwards refunded out of customs duties. The amount demanded was placed as high as $60,000,000.

Did this Government turn a deaf ear to Gomez and haughtily refuse to confer with him? Not at all. The President sent his representative, Gen. Porter, to confer with Gomez, to seek his co-operation in disbanding the Cuban army, and authorized Porter to advance the sum of $3,000,000 to facilitate the work of disbanding. This was thought to be the best way to placate Gomez, who was chafing under what he considered neglect, and an apparent doubt of the intentions of this Government to carry out in good faith its pledges to Cuba.

Gen. Porter seems to have been a persuasive talker, for he had no difficulty in convincing Gomez of the good faith of this country, and by a little well timed personal compliment to the achievements of the Cuban General completely won him and turned the man who stood aloof, discontented and sullen, into a friend and active co-operator in accomplishing the desired work.

Was there any lowering of dignity in that? Is there any one who would question the propriety or good sense of the steps taken to remove the suspicions or the misapprehensions of Gomez, and to secure his co-operation in bringing about a desirable order of things in Cuba?

And yet when the opponents of expansion and of establishing a colonial despotism in the Philippines, whose people fought for the same thing that Gomez did and against the same enemy, insist that we should take steps to remove the suspicions and misapprehensions of the Filipinos, and avert a possibly long and costly war, they are met with the ridiculous and absurd cry that this would be degrading to this country and that the proposition is a reflection upon the honor of the American people.

The same good sense shown in putting this Government right before the Filipinos, and conciliating the leaders who have doubts (too well founded by the utterances of representative Americans, and by the refusal to make an assuring declaration) would doubtless be as productive of good results as they were in the case of Gomez. There is no good reason why we should speak in a conciliatory way to the Cubans and maintain an obstinate, arrogant attitude towards the Filipinos, who have just as much right to know what our intentions as to them are, as the Cubans have.

WE GIVE NO REWARDS, an offer of this kind is the meanest of deceptions. Our plan is to give every one a chance to try the merit of Ely's Cream Balm—the original Balm for the cure of Catarrh, Hay Fever and Cold in the Head, by mailing for 10 cents a trial size to test its curative powers. We mail the 50 cent size also and the druggist keeps it. Test it and you are sure to continue the treatment. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren street, New York. †

IGNORANCE ABOUT THE SOUTH.

There is in the North and West a lack of information about the South, that is in a country where there is such good facilities for travelling, so much travelling done, so many newspapers, magazines and other sources of information, somewhat surprising. There are doubtless a good many people in those sections who know as much about the Philippines as they do about the South.

Part of this is due no doubt to the fact that for many years the South and the Southern people were grossly and systematically misrepresented by many of the Northern and Western papers and by public speakers, and thus prejudices were instilled, the removal of which has been slow and difficult. Another reason is that this misrepresentation is still being practiced by corporations which are interested in landed properties in the Western States and are therefore anxious to prevent the tide of immigration turning Southward, and another reason, doubtless, is that the masses of people in those sections read only their own papers and seldom see Southern papers. Another reason is that very little effort has been made by the Southern States to disseminate such information as would be valuable in removing misapprehensions and giving correct ideas about this section.

Some work on this line has been done but it has been done by railroad companies interested in the development of the South, and by land associations interested in selling lands. Their work has been to some extent successful as is shown by colonies established, and the numbers of immigrants that have settled in the South. But there is a field for a good deal more of that kind of work, not confined to certain localities and lines, nor by fits and starts, but generally and continuously. We find in the Atlanta *Constitution* a series of questions, put by an apparently intelligent man, which illustrate what we are talking about:

"1. Are all branches of business well represented?

"2. Are business men compelled to give long credits?

"3. Are the farmers in your vicinity thrifty and contented?

"4. Are rents high?

"5. Are malarial diseases prevalent there to any extent?

"I am familiar with drugs, dry goods, groceries, shoes, furnishings, etc., and would like to locate in a good live town. Would be prepared to invest from $5,000 to $6,000 in business.

"6. Have always heard it preached that to go South was to become indolent, lazy, a victim of fevers, and, in fact, all that is dreadful in the shape of disease to which human flesh is heir.

"7. Would you think it advisable to come South with a family in which there are small children?

"I am tired of the long cold Winters."

This man writes from Winona, Wisconsin, and he shows in question 6 the effect of the misrepresentations we have referred to in the beginning of this article.

He is tired of the "long cold winters" in Wisconsin, but has doubts, the result, perhaps, of the impressions created by what he had "always heard preached" whether it would be advisable "to come South with a family in which there are small children." Some years ago when efforts were being made to influence German immigration in this direction, the Western railroad immigration agents neutralized these efforts by circulating stories that the Southern negroes were cannibals and killed and ate white children when they caught them away from home. This Wisconsin man may not believe that, and yet possibly he may have read some of those stories circulated in Germany. The questions he propounds, however, show that there is a good deal of misapprehension up there as to the South, and suggest the advisability of adopting some means to disseminate correct information.

BOOK NOTICES.

The Eclectic Magazine presents in the February number an excellent selection of articles from the leading European periodicals, covering a wide range of subjects, treated by some of the best known European writers. Address E. R. Pelton, publisher, New York.

The February *Bookman* is a very interesting number, which the literary reader will enjoy. Besides the sketches of noted writers and artists; there is much other interesting and instructive matter, nicely illustrated. Published by Dodd, Mead & Co., Fifth avenue and 21st street, New York.

The February number of *The Ladies' Home Journal* is beautifully illustrated and interesting from cover to cover. It is not only an entertaining but a very useful publication abounding in much valuable information. Published by The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

The magazine reader will enjoy the February number of *Frank Leslie's Monthly*, which is filled with interesting matter, beautifully illustrated. One interesting article among others is "Campaigning With Gomez," from which the reader will learn much about Cuba and the Cubans. Published by The Frank Leslie Publishing House, 141-143 Fifth Avenue, New York.

To the Public.

We are authorized to guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and if not satisfactory to refund the money to the purchaser. There is no better medicine made for la grippe, colds and whooping cough. Price, 25c. and 50c. per bottle. Try it. R. R. BELLAMY. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Weldon *News*: Dr. E. W. Wilkins, one of the most prominet citizens of the Gaston section, died at his home in Northampton county Wednesday of last week, aged about 70 years.

— Scotland Neck *Commonwealth*: Mr. William Parks died at his home at Spring Hill Thurtday of last week, aged about 40 years. He had been sick for some time and for several days his death had been expected.

— Mount Olive *Advertiser*: The fall of snow last Saturday was the heaviest for many years, about nine inches on the level. Two days of sunshine and one day of rain have reduced the nine inches of snow to an almost bottomless pit of mud.

— Washington *Progress*: Three colored boys froze to death in Hyde Saturday night last. We are informed that five in a party started home from Gull Rock where they had been oystering. Two reached home and the other three got lost in the snow storm and froze.

— Southport *Standard*: Recruits of Battery C are arriving at Fort Caswell every week now. Last Saturday a body of eleven men arrived from Baltimore in charge of officer Chas. Dupaw, making in all about 22 recruits for last week. The Battery will be recruited to its full strength.

— Windsor *Journal*: Sunday afternoon, when the snow had begun to get in the proper condition for sleigh-riding, Messrs. Geo. and Cad Capehart and their sister, Miss Kate Armstead, rode in town in an Indian canoe with two horses hitched to it. They came from Avoca, a distance of about 20 miles and say sleighing was good and that a canoe makes the best sort of a sleigh. They returned Monday morning by the same route.

— Beaufort *Dispatch*: Simeon Chadwick, one of Strait's most highly respected citizens was found at the foot of the stairs in his home Saturday last dead. Mr. Chadwick is 55 years old, and has been living at his old home place for several years alone for the last few days he had been suffering with LaGrippe. It is generally supposed that he had attempted to ascend the stairs and being weak from illness became exhausted and fell killing himself.

— Goldsboro *Headlight*: The grand jury in its report urge the County Commissioners to increase the size of the jail, which means that that crime in Wayne county is on the increase. —— A colored man named Jerre Williams, alias Newkirk, was tried before Justice Broadhurst Tuesday, charged with committing a criminal assault upon an 8 year-old mulatto girl, named Georgie Henderson. He was committed to jail without bail.

— Goldsboro *Argus:* The police made an important arrest this (Thursday) morning. A negro named Frank Williams offered a valuable lot of jewelry for sale at a store near the fish market. The case looked suspicious and the keeper of the store came down and acquainted the police with the circumstances. The negro was at once arrested and locked up. He made some kind of a statemens about finding the box of jewelry, but it has been learned since that he is just from the penitentiary, where he served a ten years' sentence for stealing an overcoat. He has two accomplices, which the police hope to capture. It is surmised that a jewelry store in some other town has been robbed.

TWINKLINGS.

— Mistress—"Why, Bridget. the chairs are covered with dust! Servant (coolly)—"Well, mum, they want something to hide their shabbiness."—*Fun*

— Teacher—"They tell me you are a bad boy, Thomas." Pupil—"Huh! You ought to hear my pa and ma talk about you."—*Boston Transcript.*

— "Who is the smartest boy in your class, Bobby?" asked his uncle. "I'd like to tell you," answered Bobby, modestly, "only papa says I must not boast."—*Harper's Bazar.*

— Little Harry—"Papa, is it true that Delilah knocked Samson out by cuttin' off his hair?" Papa—"Yes, I believe so." Little Harry—"What was Samson—a foot-ball player or a fiddler?"

— Friend—"Do you approve of the idea that each company should have a cook with rank and pay of corporal?" The Veteran—"Of corporal! Why, a good cook deserves the rank and pay of a Major General!"—*Puck.*

— "I know," pleaded the little bride, humbly, "that I make a good many grammatical errors." "They are nothing," said the young husband, "to those mother used to make."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— Keeping It Up to the Last: Dix—"I understand Winding, the attorney, is seriously ill." Hix—"Yes; I met his physician this morning, and he says he is lying at death's door." Dix—"That's just like a lawyer."

— "Yes," said the lady from Boston, speaking of her favorite lecturer, "he is one of whom the laity would designate as a biscuit john." "Beg pardon!" said the member of the laity. "Or, to be explicit, a crackerjack."

— Uncertainty: "There is nothing more uncertain than a horse race." exclaimed the man with a tendency to talk loud. And the melancholy friend responded: "You never worked in a weather bureau, did you?"—*Washington Star.*

— Would Have Been Appropriate: Mr. Dukane—"Gen. Eagan now is sorry he spoke." Gaswell—"He doubtless wishes that he had adopted as his motto. "Mummies the word,' when Gen. Miles mentioned the embalmed beef."—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

You are perhaps aware that pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of la grippe. During the epidemic of la grippe a few years ago when so many cases resulted in pneumonia, it was observed that the attack was never followed by that disease when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was used. It counteracts any tendency of a cold or la grippe to result in that dangerous disease. It is the best remedy in the world for bad colds and la grippe. Every bottle warranted. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

La Grippe Successfully Treated.

"I have just recovered from the second attack of la grippe this year," says Mr. James A. Jones, publisher of the *Leader*, Mexia, Tex. "In the latter case I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and I think with considerable success, only being in bed a little over two days against ten days for the former attack. The second attack I am satisfied would have been equally as bad as the first but for the use of this remedy as I had to go to bed in about six hours after being 'struck' with it, while in the first case I was able to attend to business about two days before getting 'down.'" For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— The prospect of a long and bloody war between our soldiers and the Filipinos is due entirely to the imperialists in this country who propose to hold as vassals a people who had practically won their independence when we interfered. And yet these fellows have the gall to say that all who oppose their scheme are encouraging the enemies of the United States. O, go soak your heads! —*Atlanta Journal, Dem.*

—— Not only American food products but American manufactures are finding foreign markets in ever increasing volume. The exports of manufactures in December amounted to more than $28,000,000. which was nearly $2,000,000 in excess of the amount for the previous month and a little beyond the highest previous record. Whether or not all this progress is due to our protective tariff may be open to debate, but the fact of this gredt trade remains, and it proves that, in some way or other, we, as a nation, have found a way to establish ourselves in Successful business.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.*

—— The footings of the sugar business done in the United States for 1898 show that the Sugar Trust in its battle for control of trade has lost ground. In 1897 it refined 1,307,940 tons of sugar, which amounted to 17.38 per cent. of the total business. In 1898 it refined 1,260,248 tons, or 67.2 per cent. The profit in the business was reduced by the competition of the independent refiners from 9.46 of a cent per pound in 1897 to .73 of a cent in 1898. To a large extent what the Trust lost the consumers of sugar gained and for this we may all be duly thankful.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

IT'S ODD ABOUT GEESE.

Can't Stand a Rainstorm When Thirsty, Says an Old Poultryman.

"Geese are peculiar," said an old poultry salesman in Manhattan market, "Put them out in a rainstorm when they have a good thirst on, and they are liable to die. About ten years ago I was engaged by a firm to go out through the west to buy live geese and chickens. I bought about ten carloads, put them in crates and started east. The geese were in the crates nearest the floor of the open car—that's the regular way to ship them—and on top of them were piled the chicken crates.

"We got about ten miles from St. Joseph, Mo., when the load on one of the cars sagged, and the whole pile of crates was spilled on the side of the track. In piling the crates on again the geese were piled on top. I knew I was taking chances, because a rainstorm meant death to the geese, but there didn't seem to be any storm in sight, and I thought we could make St. Joseph and shift the load there.

"The train had only gone a short distance when a storm came up so suddenly that the rain was falling almost as soon as the clouds were noticed. The geese had been without water for some hours, and the moment they felt the rain they were stretching their necks through the openings between the slats and holding their bills open to catch the drops. Well, I got an old coat and laid it over as many of the crates as it would cover, so as to save as many as possible.

"Then I got a switch and tried to force the others to keep their heads inside the crates. They didn't mind the switch very much, and I had to give each one four or five good hits before it would pull in its head, and when I started on a new head the old one would pop up again. When we got into St. Joseph, it was still raining, and every goose in the crates, with the exception of those under the coat, was dead.

"Whether they died from drinking too much or from drinking while their necks were in an unnatural position I do not know, but every man who has handled live geese knows that a thirsty goose in a rainstorm in a crate is as good as dead. I've never told of this peculiarity about geese without being doubted, but you just ask any poultryman if it isn't true."—New York Sun.

A BUSINESS LESSON.

How Peter Cooper Taught One Man the Value of Money.

Peter Cooper was one of the most successful, careful and prudent business men of his time. He was strongly opposed to the methods of many merchants who launched out into extravagant enterprises on borrowed money, for which they paid exorbitant rates of interest. The following anecdote illustrates this point very forcibly:

Once, while talking about a project with an acquaintance, the latter said he would have to borrow the money for six months, paying interest at the rate of 8 per cent per month.

"Why do you borrow for so short a time?" Mr. Cooper asked.

"Because the brokers will not negotiate bills for longer."

"Well, if you wish," said Mr. Cooper, "I will discount your note at that rate for three years."

"Are you in earnest?" asked the would be borrower.

"Certainly I am. I will discount your note for $10,000 for three years at that rate. Will you do it?"

"Of course I will," said the merchant.

"Very well," said Mr. Cooper. "Just sign this note for $10,000, payable in three years and give your check for $800, and the transaction will be complete."

"But where is the money for me?" asked the astonished merchant.

"You don't get any money," was the reply. "Your interest for 36 months at 8 per cent per month amounts to 108 per cent, or $10,800. Therefore your check for $800 just makes us even."

The force of this practical illustration of the folly of paying such an exorbitant price for the use of money was such that the merchant determined never to borrow at such ruinous rates, and he frequently used to say that nothing could have so fully convinced him as this rather humorous proposal by Mr. Cooper.—Exchange.

Blue Heat In Steel Working.

Iron workers find it necessary to exercise much care in order that the metal is not raised to the temperature known as "blue heat." In case this point is reached, they do not work the metal until it cools a little, as working at this pitch makes the articles brittle, and in some instances has rendered them worthless. Blue heat does not appear to injure the metal if it is allowed to remain undisturbed until it cools. The question arises whether working with the metal at such a degree of heat consumes some portion of it, thereby destroying its integrity, or whether the process of working may be at fault. The fact, however, remains that the quality of the product is sensibly affected. Especially does it destroy much of its ductility, and articles that are to be subjected to tensile strains cannot be successfully made of metal which has been subjected to blue heat.—New York Ledger.

An Old Timer.

In an old diary bearing the date of 1775 several pages are devoted to cash accounts. On one of these is a quaintly worded statement, duly witnessed and dated.

The spelling is not particularly commendable, but spelling was an uncertain art in those days, and even now is a gift denied to some:

NOVEM. 29th 1775.

This is to sartifie to all Parsons home it may Consarne that I have Paid a sufishent charge for a redish Colerd Surtute with a Blew Velvet Cape, wich I now wair. JOHN SMITH.

He Knew.

"Willie Jones," said Mr. Grimface, the schoolmaster, sternly, "I am very much afraid from your behavior you wiah me to chastise you. Do you remember the old precept beginning, 'Spare the rod?'"

"Yessir," said Willie. "Spare the rod and lose the fish."—Harper's Bazar.

THE COURSE OF LOVE.

Where through a willow cloister glides a brook,
Edging with flowers a shady mountain side,
A little child stood sobbing, terrified,
Struck by a dove whose downy plumes he took
To wing some baby shafts. Within the nook
I ran to kiss away his tears; astride
My shoulders tossed the truant; bade him guide
Me to his mother; still with sobs he shook.

The rogue! A step not made, when he began
To throw a dimpled arm across my eyes;
With spurring darts and fiery bowstring drove
Me on. A mad, sweet, blinding course we ran
Till he, alighting in this paradise,
Unclasped my eyes before the queen of love!

—M. H. Douglass.

A SUMATRA PARASITE.

It Is a Flower of Prodigious Size and Repulsive Odor.

Among the marvelous plants that the last century has made known none is more remarkable than the huge parasite rafflesia. It derives its name from Sir Stamford Raffles, who in 1818 was governor of Benecoleen, in Sumatra. He was at one time on a tour of the island, accompanied by Lady Raffles, Dr. Arnold and quite a party of Europeans and natives. Suddenly they alighted upon a flower of prodigious size and repulsive odor, more than a yard across and weighing 15 pounds. Its color was a light orange, mottled with yellowish white, the whole thing livid and visited by carrion insects. Later investigations showed the plant to consist of flower alone, directly parasitic on a species of cissus. It never has stem or leaves of its own. The famous Robert Brown bestowed the name on the plant rafflesia-arnold, commemorating thus the titles of both discoverers. Several species are now known, differing much in size, but little in essentials. Their growth occupies but a few months. They first appear as knob-like protuberances protruding from the bark of various species of cissus.

The flowers remain expanded only a few days, then becoming a disgusting mass of putridity. As in the similar case of one well known carrion flower, the insects, attracted by the odor, also assist in the pollination. These parasites flower at a different time from the host plants, thus making their own blossoms more prominent. They have been cultivated in various botanic gardens, especially in the east.

This plant is among the giant flowers, ranking in size with the great water lily of the Amazon and with some of the huge tropical aroids. A peaflower in Trinidad is said to be several feet in length, its banner or upper petal being alone a foot long. The range from these titans to the almost invisible flower of water starwort is tremendous, but the little is fashioned as carefully as the great. Nature leaves no corner unfinished for the reason that it is minute.—Providence Journal.

What Becomes of Pins.

An old gentleman in the north of London has been making a series of interesting experiments with a view to finding a solution to the question often asked, "What becomes of the countless myriads of pins, etc., that are annually lost?"

As he expected, he finds that it is the disintegrating effects of the air which resolve even these intractable little instruments into their elements. He put some hundreds of brass and steel pins, needles, hairpins, etc., in a quiet corner of his garden, where they would be subject to all the destructive agencies of dampness, earth, wind, etc., although secure from the predatory hands and disturbing feet of inquisitive intruders.

The results are curious. Ordinary hairpins were the first (taking 154 days on an average) to oxidize into a brownish rust—ferrous oxide—which was scattered by the wind as it was formed, and not a trace of a single one could be detected at the end of seven months. Common bright pins took as long as 18 months before their combustion was complete, but brass ones had been entirely turned into green verdigris long before that.

Polished steel needles of a small size lasted a very long time (over two years and a half), but a black lead pencil proved itself to be practically indestructible, both cedar and plumbago being almost as good as when new, even though harder things had quite rotted.—London Standard.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged. The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6
Standard		@	7
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	13½
Sides ℔ ℔		@	8
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6½@		6¾
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	5½@		5¾
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@	6½
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 10
New New York, each		@	1 20
New City, each		@	1 20
BEESWAX ℔ ℔		@	22
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@	18
Northern	20	@	23
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	49	@	50
Virginia Meal		@	50
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	75	@	80
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	11
CHEESE—℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10½@		11¾
Dairy Cream		@	11
State		@	10½
COFFEE—℔ ℔—			
Laguyra	12	@	16
Rio	8	@	10
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5½
Yarns, ℔ bunch of 5 ℔s		@	70
EGGS—℔ dozen	11	@	12
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl.	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl.	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	2 50	@	4 00
Mullets, ½ pork barrel	5 00	@	6 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
Extra	4 25	@	4 50
FLOUR—℔ ℔—			
Low grade		@	3 00
Choice		@	3 50
Straight	3 75	@	4 00
First Patent	4 50	@	5 00
GLUE—℔ ℔	7½@		8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White	53	@	55
Car-load, in bgs—White		@	50
Oats, from store	40	@	45
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Cow Peas	60	@	75
HIDES—℔ ℔—			
Green salted		@	8½
Dry flint		@	10
Dry salt		@	9
HAY ℔ 100 ℔s			
Clover Hay	50	@	75
Rice Straw	40	@	45
Eastern		@	75
Western		@	75
North River		@	75
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	13½@		13½
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5	@	7
North Carolina	6	@	10½
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	30 00
Rough edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	23 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	25
Barbadoes, in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	15	@	25
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 60	@	1 65
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess		@	11 00
Rump		@	10 50
Prime		@	10 00
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack, Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool	75	@	80
American	70	@	75
On 192 ℔ Sacks		@	47½
SHINGLES, 7-inch, per M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 00	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd	5⅝@		5¼
Standard A	5	@	5⅛
White Extra C	5	@	5¼
Extra C, Golden		@	5
C, Yellow		@	4¾
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½@		4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair		@	6 50
Common Mill	4 50	@	5 00
Inferior to ordinary	3 00	@	4 00
SHINGLES, N.C. Cypress sawed			
℔ M 5x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔		@	6
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon, Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL, per ℔—Unwashed	10	@	15

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 3.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market steady at 41 cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 43½ cents per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at 90 cents bid per bbl for strained and 95 cents bid for good strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1.10 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at $1.35 per barrel for Hard, $2.40 for Dip, and $2.40 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine firm at 32½@32c; rosin, firm, $1.15, $1.20; tar steady, 90 cts; crude turpentine steady, $1.40, $1.90, $1.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	64
Rosin	297
Tar	275
Crude turpentine	00

Receipts same day last year.—168 casks spirits turpentine, 474 bbls rosin, 460 bbls tar, 26 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 5⅝c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	3 7-16 cts	℔	lb
Good Ordinary	4 13-16 "		"
Low Middling	4 7-16 "		"
Middling	5⅝ "		"
Good Middling	6 3-16 "		"

Same day last year middling 5½c.

Receipts—338 bales; same day last year, 319.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS — North Carolina — Prime, 55 to 60c per bushel of 28 pounds; extra prime, 65c; fancy, 70c. Virginia—Extra prime, 55c; fancy, 60c; Spanish, 80@90c.

CORN—Firm: 42½ to 47½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—Lowland (tide-water) 90c@$1.10; upland, 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to the bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 12 to 13c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five-inch hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six-inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven-inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $2.50 to 9.50 per M

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Money on call was firmer at 2¼@3 per cent., last loan being at 2¾ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 2½@3¼ per cent. Sterling exchange easier; actual business in bankers' bills at 485¼@485¾ for demand and 483¼@483½ for sixty days. Posted rates 484½ and 486. Commercial bills 482½. Silver certificates nominal at 59½@60¾. Bar silver 59¼. Mexican dollars 47. Government bonds irregular. State bonds irregular; Railroad bonds weak; U. S. 3's, 107; U. S. new 4's, registered, 128¾@128¾; do. coupon, 128½@128¾; U.S. 4's 112@112½; do. coupon, 113¼@113¼; do. 2's 99; U. S. 5's, registered, 111¾@112¼; do. 5's, coupon, 111¾@112¼; N. C. 6's 130; do. 4's, 104; Southern Railway 5's 105½. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 70; Chesapeake & Ohio 30¼; Manhattan L 112⅝; N. Y. Central 135¾; Reading 21⅞; do. 1st preferred 60¾; St. Paul 127¼; do. preferred 168; Southern Railway 13½; do. preferred 50¾; American Tob

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and Substitutes are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Harmless and Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Now is the Time

TO MAKE YOUR DEPOSITS IN THE

Wilmington Savings and Trust Company.

Deposits Made on February 1st, Begin to Draw Interest on that Date at Rate of

FOUR PER CENT PER ANNUM.

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WALL PAPER AT REDUCED PRICES.

In order to reduce our stock of Wall Paper, before the new Spring patterns arrive, we will sell balance of stock on hand at a

GREAT REDUCTION.

WINDOW SHADES.

If you want GENUINE SCOTCH-HOLLAND SHADES, we make them to order on best Hartshorne Rollers. None better.

C. W. YATES & CO.

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S. P. McNAIR,

Wholesale Grocer,

North Water Street.

OFFERS FOR SALE

FLOUR.
RIB SIDES.
D. S. PLATES.
PURE LARD.
LARD COMPOUND
STAR LYE.
MENDELSON'S LYE
TOMSON'S LYE.
CRACKERS.
PIC-NIC CHEESE.
SUGAR.
COFFEE.

Rust Proof Oats.
September Mullets.

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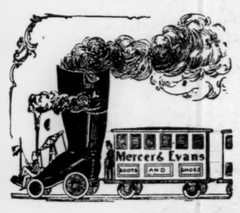

For any kind of GOOD SHOES

Call on Us.

We can generally suit even the most fastidious customer.

Be sure and see the "JENNESS MILLER" at $3.50

Be sure and see the DUTTENHOFERS at 3.00

Be sure and see the DUTTENHOFERS at 2.50

Be sure and see the DUTTENHOFERS at 2.00

These are the BEST SHOES MADE, at the prices, for Ladies' wear.

The W. L. Douglass Gent's Fine Shoes are "Beauties." Try them also.

We have a limited number of beautiful SEASON CALENDARS. Call for one with your purchase. Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS.

ja 26 tf

HORSES AND MULES.

Just received new load Horses and Mules. Among them some extra fine drivers, roadsters and mated teams. And a full line of general purpose and farm Horses and Mules. Can compete with any firm in quality and price.

L. W. BATES,

Market street between Second and Third.

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JOHN E. COWELL

Personally in attendance at No. 11 South Front Street, where he will be pleased to serve all who are in need of a first class Hair Cu Shave or anything else in his line. ja 8

BIG G Trade Mark

CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

ALLIGATOR MIMICS.

HOW SWAMP RANGERS CALL AND CAPTURE THE REPTILES.

The Bellowing Season and the Fights of the Unmated Bulls—How Nests Are Built and Eggs Hatched—Peculiar Habits of Feeding.

The alligator is rapidly disappearing in the settled regions of Florida and becoming scarcer every day even in such remote regions as the Everglades, owing to the war of extermination waged against it by hide hunters, taxidermists and dealers in curiosities. These pursue it night and day year in and year out. The little gingerlings just out of the nest are in great demand, as they are worth from $2 to $3 per hundred in the local markets. The "curio" dealers who purchase them often resell them at $1 each to northern visitors, or else they kill and stuff them into card plates, cigar holders or whatever else their fancy suggests and dispose of them at good prices. The young are frequently lured from their lurking places by a poor imitation of the grunts of their mother, and men expert in mimicking her may capture a large number in a day, as they respond promptly to the calls and pounce out of cavities in hot haste to see the caller. The most expert "gator callers" I ever knew were swamp rangers, both white and black, who were born and bred within a short distance of an alligator swamp, and therefore knew every intonation of the saurian's voice. These men could make a matron charge wildly at them across a broad stream by imitating the frightened cries of her young or lure a decrepit old bull by mimicking the grunts of the female. They could in fact delude both old and young and often earned good sums by their art.

The "bellowing season" begins in May and lasts until the middle of July, and during that time the unmated bulls make night hideous. In fighting each other they use jaw and tail with the utmost fury. They must deliver exceedingly heavy blows with the latter, for the sounds can be heard at a considerable distance. When one gets a good mouth hold on the other, it clings like a bulldog, but as the body armor is generally toothproof, except in special places, little damage can be done even in a protracted conflict.

As the reptiles can only deliver blows at objects a little to one side of the head, it is amusing to see them try to get directly in front of each other and make circular sweeps with the tail in the blind hope that some may prove effective. I have known them to fight for hours at intervals with great fury and have again seen a huge bull retreat in a most demoralized manner after receiving a few blows.

When the female is ready to lay her eggs, she retires to some secluded wet or swampy place and builds out of mud, decayed vegetation and rushes a nest two or three feet high and having a large, firm base. If she builds on sidewater, she carries her nest farther back—some years more than others—as if she knew when tides would be unusually high, and the strangest part of it is that, as a rule, "high nests and high tides" go together. The receptacle for the eggs is deep and spacious and well made. She lays from 20 to 100 eggs in this, usually in July, covering them with light, loose material to give the young when hatched plenty of room, and makes the upper part solid by beating with her head and walking over it several times to trample it down. She frequently walks over it while the eggs are incubating, in order to keep it packed, for if it became loose the rain would enter and prevent the eggs from hatching.

It usually takes 60 days for the young to appear, and she evidently knows the hour they should announce their presence, for she keeps passing around the nest the day when they are expected, becomes nervous, usually irritable, and so pugnacious that she is ready to fight anything from a mole to a man that approaches her nursery. On hearing the young give their first faint croak she begins tearing away the covering with claws and jaws, and on reaching them give several endearing grunts, then proudly leads them to her cave in the swamp, stream or lake close by. From that moment forward she must vigilantly watch her progeny to prevent them from being destroyed by enemies, for everything that eats flesh seems to prey upon them. Fishes, snakes, owls, hawks, polecats and turtles devour them whenever they can, but their worst foes are the bull alligators, for they destroy them out of mere wantonness.

One of the peculiarities of the eggs of an alligator is that they are generally of different shapes, although the ends are always alike. They are about 1½ inches in diameter, and the ordinary length of the newly hatched youngsters is four inches. These do not eat any food for several days after leaving the nest and make a beginning on larvæ, water insects and frogs, gradually advancing to snakes, fishes and finally to anything edible. They cannot eat food that requires tearing apart, owing to the bluntness and irregularity of their teeth. An adult saurian possesses 80 teeth, if it has not lost any by accident, and no two are of the same size and shape except those opposite each other. That is why it cannot tear fresh flesh and must allow it to putrefy before it can be eaten. The teeth are hollow, yet strong, and are shed every year, so that the loss of a few in a contest produces no permanent injury. Both old and young catch their prey by lying in wait for it and striking it suddenly with the tail when it approaches near enough to be hit. Mouth and tail work automatically together, for the scandal blow promptly knocks the prey into the distended, awaiting jaws. That given, the saurian backs off into deep water and begins rolling over and over like a barrel, or spinning round and round in a circle for the purpose of suffocating its captive as speedily as possible. It then takes its prey to some favorite retreat and buries it until it becomes tender enough, through putrefaction, to be easily torn apart.—John Mortimer Murphy in Popular Science News.

Great Smokers.

Many visitors to Europe consider it a high honor to be invited to visit the Rookers' club at Bruges. At the smoking contests of this organization a stated quantity of tobacco is given to each member, and the one who takes the most time in smoking his portion wins the prize. When the pipe goes out, the competitor is counted out, for no relighting is allowed. The present record for a quarter ounce of tobacco is 91 minutes.—London Letter.

A Case Calling For Discretion.

Smith—One can't always judge a man's patriotism by his conversation.

Jones—No, I suppose not.

Smith—Take Brown, for instance. Would you call him a coward?

Jones—Well—er—I might if I was sure he wouldn't fight.—Chicago News.

When Marriage Is the Topic.

The wedded state is a favorite subject with the epigram makers. From a very old ballad we take this:

There was a criminal in a cart
A-goin to be hanged;
Respite to him was granted,
And cart and crowd did stand
To know if he would marry a wife
Or rather choose to die.
"T'other's the worst—drive on, the cart!"
The criminal did reply.

More modern is this verse:

I would advise a man to pause
Before he takes a wife—
In fact, I see no earthly cause
He should not pause for life.

Who, by the way, is the author who describes a second marriage as being "the triumph of hope over experience?"

Samuel Lover's matrimonial epigram is very apposite:

Though matches are all made in heaven, they say,
Yet Hymen, who mischief oft hatches,
Sometimes deals with the house t'other side of the way,
And there they make Lucifer matches.

—Chambers' Journal.

A Bigger Scale.

Soxey—That woman next door will drive me crazy.

Knoxey—Yes, she's always pounding on that piano.

Soxey—Pounding? I call that tonning it.—Pittsburg News.

A kilometer, or 1,000 meters, is equivalent to five-eighths of a mile.

From Berlin to Washington the land and sea route covers 3,847 miles.

HONEYMOON INCIDENT.

A Designing Bridegroom and an Ingenuous Little Bride.

It is told how a happy couple were honeymooning in the country when the first packet of letters from home arrived, and the husband proposed to open one addressed to his wife.

"Certainly not," she said firmly.

"But, Philippa," he remonstrated, "surely you are not going to have any secrets from me now that we are married?"

"I shall not have any secrets from you, but Phyllis might," his wife said. "That letter is hers, not mine. I shall probably let you read it after I have, but not till I am sure that Phyllis has told me nothing but what she would be willing for you to know."

"Still doesn't it imply a lack of confidence when a wife won't show her letters to her husband?"

"Not at all. The lack of confidence is shown by the husband when he demands to see his wife's letters."

This was unanswerable, and Mr. Grant sank back in his chair with amused delight in his wife's perfect unconsciousness of having said a "good thing."

Presently she added: "I told you so. Here is something Phyllis wouldn't want you to know."

"Then why are you going to tell me?"

"I'm not going to tell you what it is. You are only to know there is something you can't know—at present."

"Phyllis is engaged," Mr. Grant remarked.

"And what if she is? You are not to know to whom."

"To Radcliff," hazarded her husband.

"I didn't say so."

"But you don't say she isn't."

"How could I say she isn't when she"—

"Is? I really think, my dear, you might as well have let me read that letter."—Fact and Fiction.

Fanning as an Art.

Sukoshi Bakari, a young Japanese gentleman who is spending some time in this country, has studied the habits of the American woman and has come to the conclusion that in one respect at least she is behind her oriental sister. She doesn't know how to fan herself properly. Mr. Bakari says the majority of American women rest their wrists on their bosoms and as the fan moves back and forth the breeze goes mostly up in the air, while the fair ones' faces catch only the outer edge of it.

In Japan, he says, the women hold their fans perpendicularly before their faces, and what little breeze is lost is not worth having. As to fans, Mr. Bakari says he has noticed quantities on exhibition in the stores claiming to be Japanese, which no Japanese woman would ever carry. Genuine Japanese folding fans always have perfectly plain wooden supports on the outside. No carvings or decorations are ever put there, because the oriental girls keep their fans when not in use in their tunics, and they like them to be perfectly smooth so as not to fray the silks.—Exchange.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retension of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner Front and Market streets. †

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

PRUNE JUICE IN WHISKY.

It Makes New Liquor Taste as if It Had Been Mellowed by Age.

If one looks over the advertisements in the newspapers devoted to the interests of the liquor trade, his curiosity is likely to be aroused by seeing many advertisements of prune juice for sale. As prune juice is not among the things which the barroom offers to its patrons, the person of inquiring mind is naturally led to wonder why it is advertised and what part it plays in the preparation of alcoholic beverages. An explanation of the uses of prune juice was recently printed in The Liquor Trades Journal. It says:

"The object of using prune juice in blending whiskies is to remove the unpleasant smell which is characteristic of new liquors, to take off what may be termed the rough edge and to produce by artificial means the ripe, mellow flavor which otherwise comes only with age. It is an undeniable fact that a good prune juice will transform a rough, new whisky into a smooth, palatable liquor, while it would puzzle even an expert to decide that its mellowness had not been acquired by age.

"Naturally any material which produces such results is a valuable aid to blenders, and consequently there is a vast quantity of it used annually, though there are many who prefer to use malaga, sherry, peach extracts or some other compound, but one feels safe in saying that the users of prune juice are in a majority.

"There are several New York firms engaged in the manufacture of prune juice, while others import it from Europe. The basis of all the better brands of prune juice is a light fermented wine, to which are added certain proportions of sugar sirup and prune extract, with sufficient high proof spirit to bring the mixture up to the desired alcoholic strength and coloring matter to give it the proper shade. Some manufacturers also use certain chemicals, regarding the properties and effects of which they maintain a profound secrecy, each claiming for the article which they produce a superiority over all others.

"However, the object of all is the same—viz, to supply a blending wine which will, with the least possible reduction in the proof, give to new whiskies the bouquet of aged goods."

Gauze.

We have to thank Gaza, in Palestine, the gates of which Samson carried away, for gaze, or gauze. Gaza means "treasure," and precious to the fair is the tissue which covers without concealing their charms. Voltaire, wishing to describe some intellectual but perhaps dressy woman, said, "She is an eagle in a cage of gauze."

A little whiting dissolved in the boiling water in which the silver is cleaned daily will remove all grease and dullness and make the weekly polishing almost unnecessary.

The first day's work after a vacation is never worth what you are paid for it.—Somerville Journal.

I hate any doctor who hurts me, whether he does me good or not.—Drake Watson.

A LOCAL Disease

A Climatic Affection.

Nothing but a local remedy or change of climate will cure it.

Get a well-known specific,

Ely's Cream Balm.

It is quickly Absorbed. Gives relief at once

Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. No Cocaine. No Mercury. No Injurious drug. Full Size 50c. Trial Size 10c at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

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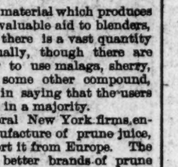
CATARRH



COLD IN HEAD

TELL

All Your Neighbors

About the Wonderful New Constitutional Cure for

RHEUMATISM.

The remedy is a Vegetable Compound, Extracts of Roots, Herbs and Barks; no Opiates. Purifies the blood and drives out the poisonous acids that cause the disease. Cures 98 per cent. of the patients. The name is

Rheumacide,

and it Kills Rheumatism.

Sold by Druggists generally. Price $1.00 per bottle.

js 10 1y tu th sa

Two Car-loads

Horses and Mules just received and are for sale as cheap as they can be bought in any market. A full supply kept on hand at all times.

F. T. MILLS,

Corner Second and Princess streets. H. L. Fennell's stables. ja 13 tf

Send Us Your Orders

For Fresh

Cakes and Crackers, Cheese, New Catch Mullets.

ALSO, MEAT, MEAL, MOLASSES, FLOUR, SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

And we will fill at Bottom Prices.

D. McEACHERN,

Wholesale Grocer.

POTATOES, POTATOES.

50 bags and 50 bbls E. R. Potatoes.
900 bushels R. P. Oats.
500 tons Gibbs' High Grade Guano.
600 tons Acid Phosphate.
800 tons Kainit.
150 tons Golden Belt and Old Kentucky Tobacco Guano.

D. L. GORE.

fe 2 tf

Morris Bear & Bros.,

WHOLESALE

Dry Goods,

Notions, &c.

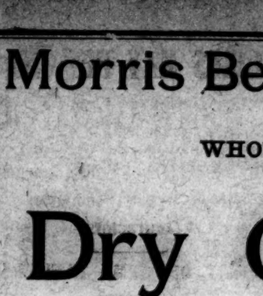
119 PRINCESS STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock and get our prices before placing their orders for

SPRING GOODS.

ja 5 tf

Carrying Coals to Newcastle



Would be as unnecessary as looking around Wilmington for any better COAL than you will find right here at this yard. No one can offer you better than the best, and every one in Wilmington knows that

Our Coal is Clean

and well screened, high grade and perfectly satisfactory, and you Can't Beat Us on Prices Anywhere.

WM. E. WORTH & CO.

no 1 tf

The C. W. Polvogt Co.,

ON THE MOVE

To make room for New Stock. The power of price, as we have figured it down to command the attention of the public, cannot fail to MAKE A CLEAN SWEEP of such desirable merchandise.

RUG DEPARTMENT.

In offering Rugs, much depends upon the variety of styles as well as variety of makes. The field is well covered on that score in this sale.

Here is a list of one lot of Smyrnas:

Rugs, 18x36 inches,		95c.
"	26x54 "	$1.75
"	30x60 "	2.35
"	3x6 feet,	3.45
"	4x7 "	5.65

Carpet Department.

In offering our Carpets for this sale we have decided to make, lay and line them FREE. A BARGAIN.

Velvet Carpet, on your floor,	$1.00 yd
Tapestry Brussels on yr floor,	75c yd
All Wool Ingrain on your floor,	65c yd
Half Wool Ingrain on yr floor,	50c yd
Floor Oil Cloth,	25c yd

Let us make your new Window Shades. We carry the largest stock of Shade Goods in the city. Ready-made Shades, Opaque Cloth, six feet long, Spring Rollers, only 25 cents.

OUR NEW SPRING MATTINGS HAVE ARRIVED.

THE C. W. POLVOGT CO.

Wear the W. B. Corsets and use Standard Patterns. ja 29 tf

We Have Just Received

Several Lines of New Dress Goods which we Have Just Placed on Show.

A big line of fine new Ginghams at 10c.
A nice line of new Piques at 10 and 12½c.
A beautiful line of new Braids and Jets from 5 to 25c.
A few pieces of double-fold novelty Dress Goods at 10c, worth 15c.
Some very pretty Dress Goods to push at 50c.
A very pretty line of Silk to sell for 50c per yard.
Two hundred nice French Felt Ladies' Hats to sell for 29 cents each.
All Silk Ribbon No. 30, 2½ inches wide, at 12½c.
Nice bunch of Feathers and Birds worth 15 and 25c, for 5 and 8c.
A lovely line of Violets from 3 to 30c a bunch.
All grades of new fine Roses.
One hundred pairs of fine heavy all wool White Blankets to close out.
10-4 five pound Blankets for $3.98, every particle fine white wool.
Comforts from 50c to $1.50 each.
Nice line of heavy Underwear to move. We will sell all grades of Underwear at reduced prices.
Children's all wool Waists from 20 to 30c each.
Our $1.00 Capes to push at 69c each.
Our $1.75 line Double Capes, Fur Trimmed, made of all wool Cheviot, at $1.20 each.
Three Hundred pairs of job Kid Gloves for Ladies and Gents at 25c a pair to close.
Gent's very heavy seamless and stainless Half Hose, four pairs for 25c.
Ladies' Hose, all grades, from 4 to 25c.
We handle everything in Children's Hose. Very fine at 5c; extra seamless at 10c.
All grades of Notions at the lowest price.
Gent's damaged Linen Collars we sold for 10c now 3c each.
Ladies' Linen Cuffs for 2c a pair.
Three hundred styles of fine Embroidery to sell.
We will give you the prettiest goods for the price from 3 to 25c per yard.
Come to see us at the largest Dry Goods store in the city. We are headquarters for Bargains at Wilmington's Big Racket store.

GEO. O. GAYLORD, Prop.

ja 29 tf

Statement of ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, Wilmington, N. C.

At the close of Business Dec. 1st, 1898. Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

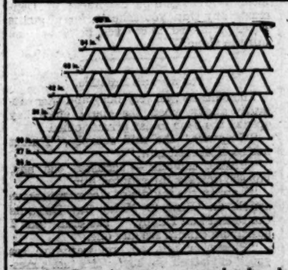
RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES	
Loans	$659,283 50	Capital	$125,000 00
Overdrafts secured by collateral	10,480 58	Surplus	70,000 00
Overdrafts unsecured	277 33	Undivided profits	19,564 01
U. S. Bonds (at par)	95,500 00	Circulation	40,950 00
Banking House and Fixtures	10,000 00	Deposits, U. S. Treasurer	$ 50,000 00
Due from app'd reserve agts	$156,143 53	" from banks	190,207 30
Due from other Banks	$165,220 57	" Individuals	666,562 26–906,769 56
Cash on hand	65,178 27–386,542 16		
Total	$1,162,983 57	Total	$1,162,983 57

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:

	Dec. 1, '97.	Dec. 1, '98.
Total Deposits	$675,000	$906,700
Surplus and Net Profits	76,100	89,500

Dividends paid—6 per cent. per annum.

Last Instalment of Capital paid in October, 1892. de 7 tf



The Hartman

Woven Wire Fencing

IS THE STRONGEST, MOST DURABLE and CHEAPEST FENCE MADE.

It is strong enough to be used without base boards Made of heavy Galvanized Steel Wire.

WRITE US FOR PRICES.

WM. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building, Wilmington, N. C.

ja 15 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE

VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. Double Daily Service

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Schedule in Effect Dec. 11, 1898.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:30 P. M., arrives Lumberton 5:15 P. M., Pembroke 5:35 P. M., Maxton 6:06 P. M., Laurinburg 6:23 P. M., Hamlet 6:55 P. M. Connects at Hamlet with trains for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points South; and with trains for Raleigh, Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 42—Leaves Portsmouth 9:20 A. M., arrives Weldon 11:43 A. M., Raleigh 3:35 P. M., Sanford 5:05 P. M., Hamlet 6:53 P. M., Wadesboro 8:10 P. M., Monroe 9:12 P. M., Charlotte 10:25 P. M., and Atlanta 6:30 A. M.

Train 38—Leaves Atlanta 9:50 P. M. Leaves Charlotte 5:00 A. M. Arrives Monroe 6:45 A. M., Wadesboro 6:51 A. M., Hamlet 7:42 A. M., Sanford 9:52 A. M., Raleigh 11:13 A. M., Weldon 2:50 P. M., Portsmouth 5:20 P. M.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:20 A. M. Arrives Laurinburg 8:48 A. M., Maxton 9.05 A. M., Pembroke 9:31 A. M., Lumberton 9:53 A. M., Wilmington 12.05 noon.

Train 408—Leaves Washington 5:00 P. M., Richmond 9:00 P. M., Portsmouth 8:45 P. M., Weldon 11:10 P. M. Arrives Raleigh 2:14 A. M., Sanford 3:39 A. M., Hamlet 5:07 A. M., Wadesboro 6:01 A. M., Monroe 6:53 A. M., Charlotte 8:00 A. M., Atlanta 2:50 P. M.

Train 408—Leaves Charlotte 9:00 A. M. Arrives Lincolnton 10:20 A. M., Shelby 11:37 A. M., Shelby 11:57 A. M., Rutherfordton 12:30 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Rutherfordton 4:30 P. M. Arrives Shelby 5:40 P. M., Lincolnton 6:56 P. M., Charlotte 8:18 P. M., Monroe 9:10 P. M.

Train 409—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 noon. Arrives Monroe 9:30 P. M., Wadesboro 10:30 P. M., Hamlet 11:15 P. M., Sanford 12:55 P. M., Raleigh 3:00 A. M., Weldon 4:55 A. M., Portsmouth 7:20 A. M., Richmond 8:15 A. M., Washington 12:41 noon.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 P. M. Arrives Gibson 8:10 P. M. Returning, leaves Gibson 6:50 A. M. Arrives Hamlet 7.40 A. M.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 A. M. Arrives Cheraw 10:00 A. M. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 P. M. Arrives Hamlet 6:30 P. M.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to

THOS. D. MEARES, Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice President and General Manager.

H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.

V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.

L. S. ALLEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

General Offices Portsmouth Va. ja 10 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y.

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect November 20th, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.
Leave Wilmington	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	12 00 M.
Leave Fayetteville	12 20 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville Junction	12 28 "
Leave Sanford	1 50 "
Leave Climax	3 44 "
Arrive Greensboro	4 15 "
Leave Greensboro	4 25 "
Leave Stokesdale	5 13 "
Leave Walnut Cove	5 44 "
Leave Rural Hall	6 13 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 35 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 45 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 00 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 36 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro	12 13 P. M
Leave Climax	12 42 "
Leave Sanford	3 30 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 49 "
Arrive Fayetteville	3 59 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 02 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 05 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4 DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 08 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 33 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	4 52 "
Leave Red Springs	5 35 "
Arrive Maxton	6 09 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOMND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Madison	12 30 P. M.
Leave Stokesdale	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Climax	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

no 23 tf

THE

Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK, WILMINGTON, N. C., AND GEORGETOWN, S. C. Lines.

New York for Wilmington.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....Saturday, February 4
ONEIDA.....Saturday, February 11

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA.....Saturday, February 4
GEO. W. CLYDE.....Saturday, February 11

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....Tuesday, February 7
ONEIDA.....Tuesday, February 14

No passenger boats.

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt. Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y. fe 4 tf

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton N C.

DIRECTORS:

J. D. CROOM, Maxton.
ED. McRAE, Maxton.
J. B. SELLERS, Maxton.
G. B. PATTERSON, Maxton.
R. W. LIVERMORE, Pates.
WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington
E. F. McRAE, Raemont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share.
Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.
The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B HARKER, Secreta ja 21 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Schedule In Effect Jan. 15, 1899.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND.

DAILY 9.45 A. M. — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 11.19 A. M., Warsaw 11.33 A. M., Goldsboro 12.20 P. M., Wilson 1.16 P. M., Rocky Mount 1.53 P. M., Tarboro 2.31 P. M., Weldon 4.32 P. M., Petersburg 6.21 P. M., Richmond 7.30 P. M., Norfolk 5.55 P. M., Washington 11.30 P. M., Baltimore 1.50 A. M., Philadelphia 3.50 A. M., New York 6.53 A. M., †Boston 3.00 P. M.

DAILY 7.00 P. M. — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.34 P. M., Warsaw 8.48 P. M., Goldsboro 9.45 P. M., Wilson 10.38 P. M., †Tarboro 7.04 A. M., Rocky Mount 11.35 P. M. Weldon 12.59 A. M., †Norfolk 10.25 A. M. Petersburg 2.35 A. M., Richmond 3.28 A. M., Washington 7.01 A. M., Baltimore 6.32 A. M., Philadelphia 10.25 A. M., New York 1.08 P. M., Boston 9.00 P. M.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. — No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4.18 P. M., Newbern 5.40 P. M.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M. — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.56 P. M., Chadbourn 5.38 P. M. Marion 6.34 P. M., Florence 7.15 P. M., Sumter 8.57 P. M., Columbia 10.20 P. M., Denmark 6.19 A. M., Augusta 7.55 A. M., Macon 11.15 A. M., Atlanta 12.35 P. M. Charleston 10.50 P. M., Savannah 1.50 A. M., Jacksonville 7.30 A. M., St. Augustine 10.30 A. M., Tampa 6.05 P. M.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.50 P. M. — No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston *1.00 P. M., New York *9.00 P. M., Philadelphia 12.05 A. M., Baltimore 2.50 A. M., Washington 4.30 A. M., Richmond 9.05 A. M., Petersburg 10.00 A. M., Norfolk 9.00 A. M., Weldon 11.50 A. M., Tarboro 12.21 P. M., Rocky Mount 1.00 P. M., Wilson 2.40 P. M., Goldsboro 3.21 P. M., Warsaw 4.12 P. M., Magnolia 4.25 P. M.

DAILY 9.40 A. M. — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 A. M., Philadelphia 12.09 P. M., Baltimore 2.25 P. M., Washington 3.46 P. M., Richmond 7.30 P. M., Petersburg 8.19 P. M., †Norfolk 2.30 P. M., Weldon 2.43 P. M., †Tarboro 6.00 P. M., Rocky Mount 5.40 A. M. Leave Wilson 6.20 A. M., Goldsboro 7.01 A. M., Warsaw 7.56 A. M., Magnolia 8.09 A. M.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. — No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9.00 A. M., Jacksonville 10.35 A. M.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 1.25 P. M. — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.10 A. M., Sanford 3.07 P. M., Jacksonville 8.00 P. M., Savannah 1.45 A. M., Charleston 6.33 A. M., Atlanta 7.50 A. M., Macon 9.00 A. M., Augusta 2.30 P. M., Denmark 4.17 P. M., Columbia 6.50 A. M., Sumter 8.15 P. M., Florence 10.00 A. M., Marion 10.40 A. M., Chadbourn 11.44 A. M., Lake Waccamaw 12.18 A. M.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 P. M., Halifax 4.15 P. M.; arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 P. M., Greenville 6.57 P. M., Kinston 7.55 P. M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.50 A. M., Greenville 8.53 A. M.; arriving Halifax at 11.18 A. m., Weldon 11.33 A. M. Da

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4.

CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

Cuban Leaders Dissatisfied With the Arrangements Made by Gen. Gomez With Porter.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

HAVANA, February 3.—Cuban leaders who have given expression to their views on the subject, assert that General Gomez was not authorized to agree to the disbandment of the army without consulting the Cuban Assembly and obtaining its permission. Indeed, when the report arrived that General Gomez had accepted Mr. Porter's proposition on behalf of the President, many doubted it, refusing to believe that he would act in this fashion.

A Cuban said to-day: "If the news is true, the Cuban Assembly will have grounds for proceeding against Gen. Gomez. The idea of $3,000,000 as a gift from the United States to the Cuban soldiers is repugnant and wounds the pride of Cubans."

All the generals interviewed were inclined to be guarded in their statements, pending the receipt of word from General Gomez, which up to 9.30 o'clock this evening was not to hand. Still, the general feeling in Cuban military circles is that the commander-in-chief will have to make an explanation, upon his arrival here, of conduct which to many is remarkable, and even incomprehensible.

While there promises to be trouble with the Assembly, some declare that General Gomez will be able to sway the deputies to his will and to secure the disbandment of the army. It is significant, however, that the Cubans who have already been engaged as members of the Havana police force, had to deposit their arms and ammunition with the officers commanding the regiment to which they belonged, inform him as to their new residence and give a pledge to return to the army when called upon to do so by the Cuban Assembly.

PARIS PEACE TREATY.

Controversy in Executive Session of the Senate That May Delay a Vote on the Measure.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—The controversy in the Senate over the vote upon the various resolutions interpretive of the peace treaty took an acute turn late to-day. The opposition to a vote first came from the friends of the treaty, who held to the theory that it could be ratified without compromise. Those who apparently were then willing that a vote should be taken, to-day held an opposite view and absolutely refused to agree for a time for taking a vote.

The contest took place in the executive session which did not occur until a quarter past 5 o'clock. The next hour and a quarter was spent in a vain endeavor on the one side to get an agreement to a date for a vote upon the resolutions and on the other in a more successful effort to bring the day's session to a close without allowing anything to be accomplished in that direction. The vote on adjournment was not considered in any sense a test, as many of the Senators, and especially the supporters of the treaty, had left the chamber before the ballot was taken. The opponents claim thirty-three votes which they say cannot be shaken, while the leaders of the affirmative side claim to have won over two of those thirty-three to-day, and to have a fair promise of getting others. The supporters of the treaty still count confidently upon having the requisite number of votes when the time comes, even though no modifying resolution be adopted.

ALABAMA CYCLONE.

Houses Blown Down—Several Persons Badly Injured—Heavy Hail Storm an Accompaniment.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, February 3.—A special to the *Constitution* from Birmingham, Ala., says:

A heavy hail storm raged at Morris, in the upper part of this county, late this afternoon. This seemed to start a cyclone and a path three hundred yards wide was mowed for several miles. Trees, telegraph poles, houses, railroad cars and fences were blown down. Several people are reported injured, but so far as known here to-night no one was killed.

At Dale, a stone quarry camp, twelve houses and a big commissary were levelled. Several people were badly injured. Railroad cars were blown off the track and some of them propelled a mile away.

One mile above Village Springs the cyclone blew down Lige Bowden's house, seriously injuring him and injuring his family. The storm seemed to break against a mountain at this point and was dissipated.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT

For the Week Ending Friday, Feb. 3, 1899.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending Feb. 3rd:

	1899.	1898.
Net receipts at all U. S ports during the week.....	177,930	215,120
Total receipts to this date.....	6,789,761	6,710,262
Exports for week..	238,593	204,961
Total exports to date.....	5,313,739	4,726,554
Stock in all U. S. ports	81,779	1,245,118
Stock at all interior towns.....	581,989	558,528
Stock in Liverpool,	1,765,000	1,050,000
American afloat for Great Britain...	239,000	297,000

Senator Quay was fourteen votes short of the number necessary to elect yesterday by the absence without pairs of Senator Higgins, Democrat, and Representative Scott and Senator Vare, Republicans. The Senate adjourned after the taking of the ballot.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

THE PHILIPPINES AGAIN DISCUSSED.

An Exhaustive Argument by Senator Daniel Against Acquisition of the Islands.

SENATOR MONEY'S SPEECH.

Resolution Disclaiming Intention to Exercise Permanent Sovereignty—Joint Resolution to Erect a Monument to Victims of the Maine.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—For more than five hours to-day the Senate listened to arguments in opposition to expansion and in opposition to the ratification of the treaty of peace. The speakers were Senator Money, of Mississippi, and Senator Daniel, of Virginia.

The former's address was comparatively brief, as he did not enter into the constitutional phases of the question. Senator Daniel made an exhaustive argument, in which he covered all the points in controversy. His speech was a brilliant oratorical effort. Throughout he received the careful attention of Senators and many auditors in the galleries, and at its conclusion he was applauded warmly.

Senator Hale, chairman of the naval affairs committee, favorably reported the following joint resolution and it was adopted:

"That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to have erected in the Colon cemetery, at Havana, Cuba, a suitable granite monument to the memory of the sailors and marines who lost their lives by the explosion of the United States steamship Maine, in the harbor of Havana, on the fifteenth day of February, 1898, and whose remains are buried in that cemetery, and to suitably inscribe and enclose such monument; and the sum of ten thousand dollars is appropriated for this purpose."

Senator Harris, Kansas, offered the following resolution which he asked might lie on the table:

"That the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise permanent sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the Philippine islands, and assert their determination, when a stable and independent government shall have been erected therein, entitled to recognition as such, to transfer to said government upon terms which shall be reasonable and just all rights secured under the cession by Spain and to thereafter leave the government and control of the islands to their people."

Senator Money's Speech.

Senator Money, in accordance with previous notice, began a discussion of the expansion problem. He desired, he said, to make certain concessions in beginning. He conceded the right of this country to acquire by conquest or by purchase or by any other method exercised by any sovereign nation, territory anywhere, but in a case like that now presented the treaty making power could act only within the limits of the constitution. Discussing the condition of the Filipinos, Senator Money declared that if they were not fitted for self-government they were not fitted to be citizens of the United States, and we would better leave them to their own devices, that they might work out their own destiny.

Senator Money denied that the battle of Manila was in any way necessary. He told how Aguinaldo had offered his services to the United States officials, and then paid a high tribute to the Filipino leader, earnestly defending him against the charges that had been made against him. Senator Money claimed that as soon as the treaty should be ratified every one of the inhabitants of the Philippines would become citizens of the United States, not entitled to vote, but still citizens under the constitution. He had understood, he said, that the President and his cabinet were awaiting only the adjournment of Congress to arrange a government for the Philippines. He suggested that if the treaty were defeated an arrangement could be made with Spain by which she would evacuate the Philippines and turn them over to their inhabitants.

Senator Daniel Opposes Expansion.

At the conclusion of Senator Money's remarks, Senator Daniel, Virginia, took the floor to address the Senate on the Vest resolution.

"To-day," he said, "we are the United States of America. To-morrow, if a certain treaty now pending before this body be ratified, we will be the United States of America and Asia." It is seriously proposed, said he, that we take into this country a large and miscellaneous assortment of Asiatic islands and to make citizens with all the rights of inhabitants of territories of the United States, the large and varied assortment of Asiatics, Mongolians, Malays and Negroes who inhabit them. For his part he deemed it inexpedient, unwise and unjust that we should do this thing.

"We are asked" said he, "to go 7,000 miles from our shores to grasp and hold as subjects 8,000,000 people by force of arms and to hold the land until the American people shall decide what disposition is to be made of them.

Significance of the Treaty.

"I do not believe the body of the American people understand the significance of this treaty. I do not believe that some Senators who are crying to us to ratify the treaty, understand it. The treaty fixes the policy of the government. What may be done afterward is merely clerical detail. The treaty is a thoroughfare over which eight million of American citizens will march into this union. It is a marriage of nations. Henceforth and forever the Filipinos and Americans will be one. I trust yet, before the marriage is consummated, the spirit of American constitutional liberty will arise and forbid the bans. What is their relation to us that we should set forth, knight-like with lance in rest to rescue them? We cannot turn them back to Spain. The American people cannot so treat those who were comrades on the field of battle. They have not yet attained the dignity and power of a nation. We cannot recognize the Filipino republic and come away from the islands. We have only to look skyward to see the birds of prey circling about, ready to descend upon those who are weak.

As We Treat Cuba.

"What next? The face of the treaty tells us. Let us treat the Philippines as we treat Cuba. We are now in military occupation of the islands. Let us remain in military occupation until we have assisted them with kindly offices and force of arms, if necessary, until they have established such a government as destiny may have fitted them for. With respect to Cuba the President could withdraw our forces whenever his good sense dictates that he should do so. Why not give him the same latitude with reference to the Philippines? Contemplating the one hundred and twenty-five years of our nation's history, we find but one impediment to progress, and that was found in the effort to introduce the colored race which was not assimable with the Anglo-Saxon. This race had been the only fly in our national ointment and the occurrence had been most sad and tragic. It had the effect of turning brother against brother and was the only element that had prevented the Americans from being a homogeneous people. Now, when we are happily beginning to readjust ourselves to the changed conditions after the civil war, we are challenged to go forth and lay the heavy hand of sovereignty upon another and a different race. This would be most unwise."

"You may change the leopard's spots," Senator Daniel said, "but you cannot blot out race characteristics. The Indian of 125 years ago is the Indian of to-day; and they cannot be assimilated."

Plan of Acquisition Unwise.

Senator Daniel also attacked the plan of acquisition as unwise strategically. A separate navy would be necessary and we should have to fortify each of the 1,200 islands. This meant millions upon millions of expense and an era of militarism of the United States. The policy now proposed to be entered upon was a call to arms. A big standing army would be the inevitable result.

Mr. Daniel could see no reason for annexation. Certainly there was no manifestation of friendship for the people of the Philippines in taking them in. He did not accept the theory that it would be pleasanter to the Filipinos to be eaten up by the big American nation than by any other outside people.

Senator Daniel said he never had heard the declaration of independence or the constitution run down and minified so much as had been done in this debate. In view of the statements made, one might be inclined to think it was not much of a declaration or of a constitution after all. He had never expected to be called upon to defend the declaration of independence in this hall, but he felt bound to do so now. In the course of that defence he said the declaration of independence had done more to mould American institutions and to swing back our affairs when they went wrong than any other American utterances. Senator Daniel defended the taking and holding of Porto Rico, which he held was one of the national outputs of this country. But, he maintained if there was a necessity for the taking of the Philippines nobody had mentioned, it He declared that through all the speeches in favor of the treaty there runs a voin of distrust. We are urged to wait until the treaty is ratified before adjusting a policy for the islands, but the policy he maintained was wrapped up in the treaty.

Senator Daniel after reviewing the kind of people found in the Philippines, said the American people were now being asked to annex a witches' cauldron.

"We are asked," said he, "to annex not only the cauldron, but its contents. 'Black spirits and white, blue spirits and gray, mingle, mingle, mingle, ye who may.' There are not alone the Filipinos, but the Negritos, Malays and all the concatination of hues and colors. There are people black and white, blue, brown and gray. There are even spotted people, and a kind that I never heard of—striped. At the close of a righteous and glorious war we are to take them in and annoint them with the oil of American citizenship."

Not in a thousand years, thought Mr. Daniel, could we raise the Filipinos to the level of this country's citizenship. At the moment the treaty was ratified, the historian would chronicle the beginning of the decline of the greatness of America.

"This country stands to-day the foremost nation of the world. Let us tread with sure and steady step along her own highways respecting master and man. Let her, to the tempter of expansion to-day, say as He who stood upon the mount said, when the glories of the earth were stretched before Him, 'Get thee behind me, Satan.'"

At the conclusion of Senator Daniel's speech, which had occupied three hours and a half, the Senate at 5.10[P. M., on motion of Mr. Davis, went into executive session and soon afterward adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Most of the time of the House during the three hours session to-day was consumed in filibustering against relief bills on the private calendar. The filibuster was finally successful and the House adjourned without taking up the bill. The conference report on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill was adopted.

TO BE ELECTROCUTED.

Mrs. Martha Place, the Woman Who Murdered Her Step-Daughter.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ALBANY, N. Y., February 3.—Under the rules, the Court of Appeals to-day handed down an order directing the warden of Sing Sing prison to electrocute Mrs. Martha Place some time during the week beginning February 12th. Mrs Place killed her step-daughter at their home in Brooklyn. The Governor was petitioned by sympathetic women to commute the sentence to imprisonment for life, but he refused to interfere.

GEN. EAGAN'S SENTENCE.

It is Not Probable That He Will be Dismissed from the Army.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—There is almost a positive belief among army officials that there will be a mitigation of the sentence imposed by the court martial which tried Commissary General Eagan. While the final sentence will be severe, it is not probable that there will be a dismissal from the army.

SIX PERSONS KILLED.

Five Men and a Woman Struck by a B. & O. Freight Train.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PITTSBURG., PA., February 3.—A two-horse wagon loaded with furniturg and in which six persons, five men and a young woman, were riding, was struck to-day by a fast Baltimore and Ohio freight train at the crossing at Riverton station, just above McKeesport. All of the occupants were killed.

WARM WIRELETS.

The transport Manitoba sailed from Savannah for Matanzas, Cuba, with six troops of the Second cavalry. The Manitoba will go to San Juan from Matanzas to take the Forty-seventh New York regiment home, to be mustered out.

The total bank clearings in the United States for the past week were $2,036,013,734; per cent. increase 38.4. Exclusive of New York, $647,495,712; per cent. increase 26.1.

Fred Hess, Jr., who sued the San Francisco Typographical Union to recover $25,000 damages for having been forced out of employment by the union, he being a non-union man, has been awarded $1,200 by a jury in the Superior Court.

MILES MAY BE COURT MARTIALED.

He Must Make Good Charges Made Against the Beef Contractors.

COURT OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Will be Appointed by the President to Make Investigation of Allegations As to Character of Army Supplies and Fix Responsibility.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—The purpose of the President to terminate the unsatisfactory state of affairs that has existed for some time as the result of the numerous charges and countercharges and interviews respecting the character of the army beef, by instituting a formal inquiry into these matters and endeavoring to place the responsibility where it belongs, was made known to-day. This inquiry will not be undertaken before the commission to investigate the conduct of the war which has made its report to the President. The scope of this new inquiry has not been defined but it certainly will embrace the allegations made by General Miles as to the character of the army supplies and will involve that officer to the extent that he must make these charges good, and to that degree will be on trial himself in a preliminary manner. Should the charges be found well established a heavy responsibility would be placed upon the packers and persons concerned in the meat inspection, and perhaps others; should they fall unsupported, General Miles may be obliged to answer to a court martial for reflecting upon the character of the other officers.

There are two methods by which such an investigation may be conducted according to established military usage. The first is by the appointment of a court of inquiry, and the second by what is known as an officers or inspection board. In the former case, it would be necessary to name some officer who is to be the subject of the investigation in the latter the board is charged simply to inquire into a state of facts, or alleged facts, without reference to any particular person, and to place responsibility if possible for anything of which complaint is made. Their findings may serve as the basis for a court martial quite as effectually as the findings of the court of inquiry, and has some advantages in that it does not begin with the presumption of a court of inquiry. Where a court of inquiry is ordered, it is said there is conveyed a distinct reflection upon the officer named.

It is not possible at present to learn in which direction the President leans, but he has been in conference on the subject with the secretary of war and the attorney general and the matter was discussed in the cabinet to-day to some extent.

It was agreed that General Miles should not be suspended from his office as commander of the army pending the investigation, as it was not intended that even by any inference should he be prejudged of any wrong-doing in this connection.

Up to the close of the day General Miles positively declined to discuss in any manner the events of the day so far as they relate to himself or to discuss any statements contained in any of the interviews attributed to him. It may be said of these interviews that while it is conceivable they might figure in the inquiry, they would not do so of necessity, for the matters to be first looked into are those connected with the character of the army beef.

It is suggested that it will be a matter of difficulty to secure the personnel for even a court of inquiry with its limited membership, without employing some of the officers who have already taken some part in the controversy between General Miles and General Eagan. This is on account of the scarcity of available officers of sufficient rank to warrant their assignment to this duty.

TERRIBLE GAS EXPLOSION.

Brick Residence Demolished—A Woman Killed and Five Persons Injured.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 3.—A terrible gas explosion occurred on Sycamore street, Etna, to-day, completely demolishing a brick residence of Joseph Ackerman. There is nothing left of the building, which was blown to atoms. One woman, Mrs. Weaver, was killed and five persons injured, one of whom may die.

The explosion was caused by a gas leak in the cellar. Ackerman was called from his saloon across the street to investigate. He went into the cellar, lighted a match and the explosion followed.

Infant Prodigies.

In nine out of ten cases your infant prodigy is a musician. Among painters the prodigy of prodigies was Sir Thomas Lawrence. One of his earliest pictures, it is said, was produced in 1775. Quite early enough, for the lovely cherub who painted it was then six years old. He was getting on in life, tottering on the verge of 12, when the quality crowded his studio at Bath. The fates were kind to the infant prodigy when they made his father landlord of the Black Bull, Devizes, the inn where fashionable men and women called for rest and refreshment on their way to the waters. At the Black Bull the prodigy made his first acquaintance with the great world which flattered him in after life and which he flattered on canvas.—London News.

Danish Wedding Rings.

"In Denmark a girl never knows the unadulterated joy of receiving a diamond engagement ring," remarked a returned traveler. "She gets a plain gold band known as a wedding ring in that country, and it is worn on her left third finger. On the day of her marriage the bridegroom changes it to her right third finger, which is the marriage finger in that country of queer customs. When the husband dies, the widow changes her ring again to her left third finger, and everybody knows that she is a widow. Being engaged can't mean a great deal of happiness in Denmark any way you take it, for a girl is never permitted to see her betrothed one minute alone."

Theory and Practice.

The editress was very busy and was naturally angry when the small office boy opened the door to her private office.

"Go away," she said sharply; "I must not be disturbed now."

"Please, ma'am"— persisted the boy, but she quickly interrupted him.

"I am in the middle of a comprehensive article on 'How to Make Our Servants Contented and Happy,'" she said, "and I positively cannot see any one."

"Please, ma'am, no one wants to see you," explained the boy. "It's just a message over the telephone that your cook got mad and left half an hour ago, and that if you want any dinner you will have to come home and cook it yourself."

"On second thought," said the editress wearily as she pushed her manuscript away, "I don't believe I'll try to settle the servant girl problem today."—Chicago Post.

RHEUMATISM

No disease that attacks the human body is so universal as rheumatism.

Almost everyone is liable to suffer from it, in some form or other.

Exhaustion of nerve force is the underlying cause.

The immediate cause is the presence of certain morbid waste material in the blood and tissues.

Rheumatism occurs in several forms; there is acute rheumatism, or rheumatic fever; there is what is termed sub-acute rheumatism. There is chronic, muscular, inflammatory, deforming rheumatism, and there is rheumatic gout.

Over-work, or whatever induces an undue exhaustion of nerve force, will aggravate the disease, or hasten its appearance.

The aches that accompany the disease in its incipient stages are often, for a time, attributed to other less serious causes.

The cure for so deep-seated a trouble never can be an ignorant preparation that will only dull the pain or give temporary relief. There are a thousand and one so-called medicines for rheumatism that not only never effect a cure, but unfortunately are often the means of discouraging people who use them.

Paine's celery compound is as little related to these worthless preparations as an honest gold coin is to a clumsy counterfeit.

Paine's celery compound is a specific for the cure of rheumatism in any of its form.

The first "friendly pain"—friendly, because it gives early notice before serious mischief has occurred—should send you at once to the druggist's for a bottle of this remedy. It will cure your rheumatism. It will so cleanse, invigorate and rejuvenate the blood that every organ of the body will share immediately in the healthier condition. It will build up and make you strong. Its peculiar ability to increase the amount of blood and stimulate the action of the liver and kidneys has made it the regular prescription of the best physicians.

Thousands of people have been cured of rheumatism by Paine's celery compound.

Mrs. H. C. Danolds, of Rochester, N. Y., writes:

"Last season I had a severe attack of muscular rheumatism. At first I used a good deal of liniment, but in spite of it the rheumatism increased. I then began using Paine's celery compound, and the second bottle cured me completely. I recommend Paine's celery compound most heartily as an invaluable remedy to all who are afflicted."

Other people—scores of them in every town of any size in the country, have written similar letters, appreciative and grateful, to the proprietors of this wonderful remedy—the best of all blood purifiers and nerve restorers, the discovery of Dartmouth's greatest professor.

Whoever has used it has recommended it to others.

And that is the reason that the demand for Paine's celery compound is greater to-day than for any other remedy in the world.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpariel Type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for **1 cent** per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than **20 cents.** Terms positively cash in advance.

Having completed a course at the National Dramatic Conservatory of New York city, I am now prepared to start a class in Delsarte and Elocution. Can be interviewed at 507 Dock street, 10 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 4 P. M. Miss Hattie Taylor. ja 31 1w

Wanted—500 bushels select Yam Potatoes on consignment. Also, other country produce, to which prompt attention will be given. Love & Flynn, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Water street. ja 26 tf

Bird Dog For Sale—Inquire at this office. ja 24 tf

M. C. Benson—The well known Produce Commission Merchant, 106 Dock street. Solicits consignments of all classes Produce. Beef Cattle a specialty ja 22 tf

New Business—Having purchased the Grocery stock of the late firm of J. L. Croom & Co., I will continue the Grocery and Commission Business at the same stand, No. 12 Grace street, between Mulberry and Water. Consignments solicited. Goods sold for cash only. B. F. Boykin. ja 11 tf.

Photographs—If you want up-to-date Photographs in style and finish, call on U. C Ellis. 114 Market street. ja 4 tf

Country Produce of every kind at lowest prices. Choice Sausage, Pork Sausage, dressed and live Poultry. Country shipments solicited. P. H. Smith, Bell 'Phone 388, 314 Campbell street. de 28 tf

Camera For Sale—A "Vive" Camera and complete outfit for sale at a reasonable price. Takes picture 4x4x4. May be seen at the STAR office. de 23 tf

Just Arrived—400 bunches fine Bananas, 25 barrels Jamaica Oranges. For sale cheap by A. S. Winstead, 115 North Second street. no 15 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock Buggies, Road Carts and Harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. no 25 tf

Consign Your Chickens, Eggs, Pork, Beef Potatoes, Apples, Cabbage, Onions, field Peas, Peanuts, Corn, Bacon, Butter, or anything else you may have in the produce line to R. B. Moore, for prompt returns. No. 5 Dock street, Wilmington, N. C. oc 30 tf

Chickens, Eggs and all kinds of Country Produce. See L. Tate Bowden when you want the nicest and freshest in the produce line at the very lowest possible prices. No. 6 Princess street. oc 27 tf

Pratt's Food, Magic Food, Condition Powders, Hay, Grain, and all kinds of mixed feed. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market street. Inter-State 'Phone No. 99, Bell 'Phone No. 99. au 19 tf

Old Newspapers for sale by the hundred at the STAR Office. Excellent for underlaying carpets, or for wrapping paper. oct 2 tf

Pure German Kainit

1000 bags German Kainit.
2500 bags 13 per cent. Acid.
2100 bags Gibbs' H. G. Guano.
1500 bags Navassa Guano.
1900 bags W. G. & Co. Guano.
1000 bags Golden Belt Guano.
1500 bags Tobacco Guano.
1000 bags Powers & G. Guano.
1000 bags Truckers Guano.
100 bags Muriate of Potash.
100 bags Nitrate of Potash.

Shipments from Wilmington or Charleston.

W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer,
Wilmington, N. C.
ja 26 tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE NOLAN COTTAGE AT Carolina Beach, with one acre of ground. This is a good chance for any one desiring a pleasant home and to raise truck for Summer residents on the Beach. Apply to D. O'CONNOR, Real Estate Agent.
ja 5 tf

DWELLING FOR RENT.

HOUSE on northeast corner Tenth and Princess streets, four rooms and kitchen. Everything in good order. Apply to D. O'CONNOR, Real Estate Agent.
de 13 tf

New Spring Goods

ARE ALREADY ON EXHIBITION AT

Johnson & Fore's Store.

SUCH AS

Embroideries, White Goods, Ribbons and Laces.

THEY ARE ALSO SHOWING A BEAUTIFUL SELECTION OF WASH FABRICS. MANY THINGS ENTIRELY NEW THIS SEASON.

Be sure to examine

THEIR STOCK OF

Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.

ja 24 tf

"We Are the People"

Who have for sale 2000 bushels Texas Red Rust Proof

SEED OATS.

We have sold for ten years the well known brand of

"Q" FLOUR,

and guarantee the quality even and never changes—and has given universal satisfaction

Vollers & Hashagen,

Wholesale Grain, Provisions, &c.

ja 22 tf Nutt street, Wilmington, N. C.

Seed and Fertilizers.

R. P. AND WHITE OATS.

Early Ohio, Houlton Rose and Early Rose **Potatoes.**

Kainit, High Grade Acid Phosphate, Dissolved Bone and other Guanos. Get the best.

HALL & PEARSALL,

fe 8 tf Nutt and Mulberry streets.

OWEN F. LOVE & CO.,

114 North Front St.,

Dealers in

HARDWARE,
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
TINWARE,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

PLUMBING,

TIN AND METAL WORKERS.

de 31 tf

A. D. BROWN Is DAILY Receiving **NEW GOODS.**

MONDAY MORNING we will place on sale a full line of NEW WHITE GOODS and EMBROIDERIES, and will here make mention of some of them.

Welts, Lawn Checks, Soft Finished Nainsook, Mull Checks, French Nainsook, Linen Cambric, Dimity, Persian Lawn and Tuckings. The line of Embroideries is the largest, newest and most exquisite patterns.

Silks and Satins. Checked and Plaid Taffetas, Solid Taffetas, Armures, Peau De Sole, Satin Duchesse and White Polka Dot Taffeta.

JAPANESE DRAPERIES AND RUGS.

Something entirely new in this line, such as Jutes and Crapes.

NEW IMPORTATION OF MATTINGS.

Just received 50 Rolls and 100 more to arrive. They are the latest importation and Designs. All small patterns and beautiful colorings.

LACE CURTAINS AND SHADES.

By rail Monday, we will receive some handsome Lace Curtains in Irish Point and Brussels effect. Shades, all sizes and prices.

Agents for Butterick's Patterns.

A. D. BROWN.

ja 29 tf

GREAT CLEARING SALE,

DRESS GOODS, CLOTHING AND CARPETS.

Beginning February 1st.

Read Circulars for Prices.

Bargains in Every Department.

J. H. Rehder & Co.,

FOURTH STREET BRIDGE.

ja 29 tf

The Long and Short

OF IT. WHEN IT COMES TO FITTING A MAN, THERE ARE NO TWO MEN ALIKE IN FORM. THEREFORE AN ARTIST IS NECESSARY. WE CAN PLEASE THE MOST FASTIDIOUS TASTE IN QUALITY, STYLE, FIT, WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIAL, AND GIVE STYLE TO THE POOREST FORM.

IT IS TO YOUR INTEREST TO SEE OUR LINE OF **SUITING AND TROUSERING** BEFORE BUYING.

OUR LINE OF FURNISHING GOODS IS STRICTLY UP-TO-DATE.

M. H. CURRAN,

ja 15 tf 107 Princess street.

A GOOD PROVIDER FOR HIS FAMILY

is the man that likes good living himself, and when he comes to our store to buy the necessaries he finds so many tempting and tooth some delicacies in our stock of fine Canned Goods and Cereals, and at such low prices that he goes home loaded like Santa Claus.

Just to enliven things up a little we are now offering Fresh Eggs at 15½c per dozen; two-pound Tomatoes, 7c can; three-pound Tomatoes, 8c can. Best Table Butter, 25c per pound, and good Butter at 20c. Fresh lot of nice fat Chickens, both alive and dressed.

THE KING GROCERY CO.,

S. F. KING, MANAGER.

'Phone 387. Fourth Street Bridge.

fe 1 tf

Christmas is Over Our Oranges all Gone,

and we thank you for the trade given us.

We are here to do business, and ask your patronage.

Our Motto is to Please.

McNAIR & PEARSALL.

ja 8 tf

For Sale.

100 barrels Choice New River Mullets.
100 barrels Choice Molasses.
200 bags Coffee.
200 boxes Tobacco.
200 boxes Lye.

Lots of other goods for sale at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

SAMUEL BEAR, Sr.,

ja 22 tf 12 Market street.

Seed Oats

this year are generally mouldy and unsound. We have

North Carolina R. R. P. Oats tested by ourselves.

Finest Quality and Low Price.

BAGGING AND TIES.
Groceries Generally.

The Worth Company.

o 12 tf

At Night!

You can't get a Doctor every time you want him, and some times you can't get in a Drug Store. So save yourselves all this bother and worry and purchase to-day a bottle of

Pyxis Croup Remedy, 35 cts.

Most drug stores keep it.

James D. Nutt, Proprietor.

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